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GREEK CONDITIONAL  
AND RELATIVE SENTENCES.

RULES & EXERCISES.

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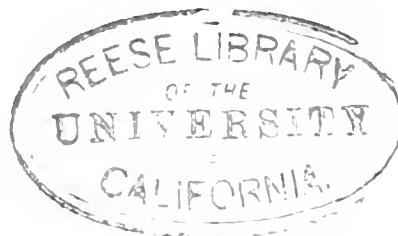
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*RULES AND EXERCISES*  
*ON*  
GREEK CONDITIONAL  
AND RELATIVE  
SENTENCES

ARRANGED BY  
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## PREFACE

THE Rules in this book are based on the lucid distinctions drawn in Prof. Goodwin's *Syntax of Greek Moods and Tenses* between the different kinds of Conditional sentences, distinctions which are also applied by him to Relative and Temporal sentences and the like, and to certain constructions expressing a wish. He has conferred a great boon on all teachers of Greek by the clearness of his explanations, a familiarity with which will, I think, render it possible for a pupil of any intelligence to attain such a mastery over the usages of the Optative and Subjunctive Moods, the constructions with  $\delta\nu$ , etc., as will go far to lay the foundation of sound Greek scholarship.

Exercises similar to those in this book have for long been in use at St. Paul's School, and have been found of great service in giving pupils at an early stage a grasp of many of the essential points of Greek Syntax.

A large proportion of the Greek sentences I have taken or adapted from Greek Authors. The book is to a certain extent elastic, since any of the miscellaneous Exercises may, if thought desirable, be curtailed or omitted ; while on the other hand, if further practice in the rules is

required than is given in this book, it will not be difficult for any master to invent additional sentences for his pupils on the lines indicated without necessarily going beyond the limits of the two *Vocabularies*.

In the choice of words, as in the constructions, I have endeavoured to confine myself, except where mention is made to the contrary, to usages of the best Attic Prose-writers.

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## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

A conditional sentence consists of two parts: (a) the *Protasis*, i.e. the clause containing the supposition, introduced in English by the particle *If*; (b) the *Apodosis* or principal clause. In Greek the *Protasis* is introduced by the word *εἰ*, and in certain cases the particle *ἄν* is added to it forming the compound *εἴν* or *ἴν*.

Conditional sentences may first be divided into three classes according as they relate to past, present or future time, *e.g.*:

*Past*.—If he did this, he was wicked.

*Present*.—If he does this, he is wicked.

*Future*.—If he does this to-morrow, he will be wicked, *or*,  
If he should do it to-morrow, he would act wickedly.

Again in one class of conditional sentences, as in all the above examples, nothing is implied about the fulfilment of the condition or supposition, the matter being left quite doubtful; in another class however it is distinctly implied that the condition is not or was not fulfilled, *e.g.*:

*Past time*.—If I had been there (which I was not) I should have saved him.

*Present time*.—If I had even a penny (which I have not) I would give it you.

Exercises I., II., III. will deal with what we may call Real Conditional sentences, where the question of the fulfilment of the supposition is left entirely doubtful.

Exercise IV. will deal with Unreal Conditional sentences implying non-fulfilment of the condition.

N.B.—In all conditional clauses the negative is *μη*, not *οὐ*.

## EXERCISES I. A., I. B.

REAL CONDITIONAL SENTENCES IN PRESENT TIME,  
PARTICULAR OR GENERAL.

There are two kinds :

(a) The supposition may be called 'particular' when the conditional clause relates to an act or acts occurring at one particular time or on a certain definite number of occasions, or to a permanent state of things, *e.g.*:

If he is now present he hears us—If you have done this six times, I am pleased—If he is brave he is worthy of praise.

(b) The supposition may be called 'general' when an indefinite series of occasions is referred to, *e.g.*:

"If ever you have money, you always give it to the poor."

In (a) the construction in the Protasis in Greek is identical with that in English, *i.e.*  $\epsilon i$  with the present, or sometimes the perfect, Indicative, *e.g.* :  $\epsilon i$   $\nu \hat{\nu} \nu$   $\pi \acute{a} \rho e \sigma t i \nu$ ,  $\acute{a} \kappa o \acute{u} \epsilon i$ — $\epsilon i$   $\tau a \hat{\nu} t a$   $\acute{e} \xi \acute{a} k i \acute{s}$   $\pi \acute{e} \pi r a \chi \acute{s}$ ,  $\eta \acute{d} o \mu a i$ — $\epsilon i$   $\acute{a} \nu \delta \rho e i \acute{o} \acute{s}$   $\acute{e} \sigma t i \nu$ ,  $\acute{a} \xi i \acute{o} \acute{s}$   $\acute{e} \sigma t i \nu$   $\acute{e} \pi a i \nu o u$ .

In (b) not  $\epsilon i$  but  $\acute{e} \acute{a} \nu$  is used, accompanied like all compounds of  $\acute{a} \nu$  by the Subjunctive mood, *e.g.* :  $\acute{e} \acute{a} \nu$   $\pi o \tau e$   $\chi \rho \acute{h} \mu a t a$   $\acute{e} \chi \eta \acute{s}$ ,  $\delta i \acute{d} \omega s$   $\tau o i \acute{s}$   $\pi \acute{e} \nu \eta \sigma i \nu$ .

(*Notr.*—In such cases the so-called conditional clause is really not *conditional* but *temporal*, as is shown by the fact that instead of saying 'if ever you have money,' or  $\acute{e} \acute{a} \nu$   $\chi \rho \acute{h} \mu a t a$   $\acute{e} \chi \eta \acute{s}$ , we can say with identical meaning, 'whenever you have money,'  $\acute{o} \tau a \nu$   $\chi \rho \acute{h} \mu a t a$   $\acute{e} \chi \eta \acute{s}$ .)

In both (a) and (b) the Apodosis presents no difficulty, and is to be translated into Greek just as if no conditional clause accompanied it.

Distinguish then in Exercises I. A and B between :

Present Particular conditionals.

and Present General conditionals.

## A.

1. Εἰ βούλει ἀνδρεῖος δοκεῖν, μὴ φοβηθῆσθαι ἐκεῖνον τὸν κύνα.
2. Ἐάν τις τοιαῦτα φῇ, ηὐ ψεύστης ἔστιν, ηὐ οὐδὲν οἶδε περὶ τούτων.
3. (a) Εἰ μὴ ἀλγεῖς τὴν κεφαλὴν, ὡς γύναι, μὴ μεταπέμψῃ τὸν ἰατρόν.  
(b) Ἐὰν μὴ ἀλγῆσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν, μὴ μεταπέμψου τὸν ἰατρόν.
4. Πάντες οἱ τοιαῦτα πράττοντες, ἐὰν ἀλῶσι, δίκην δώσουσιν ἀλλ' εἴ τις νῦν τοῦτο πράττειν βούλεται, οἱ στρατηγοὶ οὐκ εἴσονται ὅστις ἔστιν.
5. Ἐάν τις μὴ πάντα τὰ ἑαυτοῦ διδῷ τῷ βασιλεῖ, οὐκ ἐπαινεῖται.
6. Εἰ δίκαιος κριτὴς εἴη, μὴ παραβῆσθαι τὸν τῆς πόλεως νόμους.
7. Ἐὰν ἐθέλησθαι τοῖς πένησιν ἀρέσκειν, μὴ τοὺς πλούσίους ὀφέλει.
8. Εἰ ἐθέλεις ἐμοὶ ἀρέσκειν, εὖ ποίησον τοὺς σοὺς δούλους.
9. Εἰ μὴ οἱ φιλόσοφοι ταῦθ' ἡμῖν δοῦναι ἐθέλουσιν, οὐκ ἄριστοί εἰσιν ἀλλ' αἰσχιστοί.
10. Τοῦτον οὖν λαβὼν ἀπόκτεινον, εἰ μὴ ἀποπέφευγεν ἥδη.
11. Κακῶς πεποίηκας, εἰ πάντα τὸν οἶνον πέπωκας.
12. Ἐάν τις πολὺν οἶνον πίνῃ, πολλάκις ἀλγεῖ τὸν πόδας.
13. Οὐ χρὴ φάναι ὅπου ἔστιν ἐκεῖνος, εἰ μὴ κεκέλευκεν ὁ δεσπότης.
14. Μὴ ταῦτα τοῖς κακοῖς ἐκείνοις ὑπηρετήσῃς, εἰ βούλει ὑφ' ἡμῶν τιμᾶσθαι.
15. Εἰ ἡμεῖς γιγνώσκομεν τὴν μητέρα, ὑμεῖς γιγνώσκετε τὴν θυγατέρα.
16. Εἰ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐπαινεῖ, μῶρος ἔστιν.
17. Ἐάν ποτε τοῖς στρατιώταις μέμφηται, οὐ πείθονται αὐτῷ.
18. Οὐ δύνασαι τοιαῦτα πράττειν, εἰ μὴ μεμάθηκας.
19. Οὐ ταῦτα πεποίηκας, εἰ ἀληθεύει ὁ φύλαξ.
20. Ἐάν τε βούλωνται, ἐάν τε μή, ἀεὶ αὐτοὺς ἐπαινεῖ.

*I. B.*

1. If we never disobey the laws, they are not painful to us.
2. If you are deceiving me, you are acting disgracefully.
3. If you deceive a benefactor, you do not please the gods.
4. If this is so, it is useless for us to fight the enemy.
5. These nations are not brave, unless they drink much wine.
6. If the wise are-ignorant-about anything, who can find-out the truth ?
7. If you ever see a wolf, run away as fast as possible.
8. If you see the enemy approaching, Cyrus is-dead.
9. If you are-thirsty, drink this wine.
10. Never drink water if you have wine.
11. We ought to give 5 talents to the poor, if they are really faring very badly in Athens.
12. If you wish to be honoured by us, do not help those men.
13. If they have killed the large dog, why do you not enter the house ?
14. No-one praises a man, if he abuses his parents.
15. Put Socrates to death, if he is really corrupting the young men.
16. If he is always doing this, I do not think him wise.
17. If you have not killed the king, you have not obeyed me.
18. How can you know Plato, if you have never stayed in Athens ?
19. If what you say is true, you have not acted justly.
20. If any of the philosophers are now absent, I do not blame them.

## EXERCISES II. A. AND B.

## REAL CONDITIONS IN PAST TIME, PARTICULAR OR GENERAL.

Exactly the same distinction is found in Past time as in Present between (a) *Particular*, and (b) *General* suppositions, e.g. :

- (a) If he saw Cyrus, he killed him.
- (b) If ever he saw a soldier, he used to kill him.

Here again, as in present time, the general supposition is really a temporal clause, equivalent to 'whenever etc.'

*Greek Construction.*

- (a) *Particular*.—As in English the past tenses of the Indicative in both clauses, viz. : the Imperfect or Aorist according as the action is a continued or momentary one, or the Pluperfect.
- (b) *General*.— $\epsilon\iota$  with the Optative in the Protasis, and the Imperfect in the Apodosis.

*Examples.*

- (A) 1.  $\epsilon\iota \epsilon\hat{\iota}\delta\epsilon \text{ Κῦρον, ἀπέκτεινεν.}$
- 2.  $\epsilon\iota \check{\eta}\lambda\alpha\nu\nu\epsilon\nu$  (if he was riding),  $\epsilon\hat{\iota}\delta\omega\text{ν} \alpha\check{\nu}\tau\omega\text{ν.}$
- 3.  $\epsilon\iota \tau\alpha\hat{\nu}\tau\alpha \check{\eta}\delta\eta \dot{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\pi\omega\text{ηκει, τι\acute{e}\pi\acute{a}\tau\alpha\xi\alpha\text{s;}}$   
(If he had already done this, why did you strike him?)
- (B)  $\epsilon\ddot{\iota} \pi\omega\tau\epsilon \sigma\tau\omega\tau\iota\omega\tau\eta\text{ν} \check{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\text{i, ἀπέκτεινον.}$

## A.

1. Εἰ ταῦτα ἔδοιεν, εὐθὺς ἔλεγον τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἵνα μη ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπατῶντο.
2. Εἰ ταῦτα ἤστε, τί οὐκ εἴπατε ἡμῖν τοῖς ὑμετέροις φίλοις;
3. Εἰ ποτε τοὺς φιλοσόφους ἀπατᾶν δύναιντο, ἔφην αὐτοὺς σοφωτάτους εἶναι.
4. Εἰ τότε ταῦτα ἡκούσθη ὑπὸ σοῦ, ἐδέησεν ἐμοὶ φάναι.
5. Ἡδόμην εἰ οἱ ταῦτά σοι ὑπηρετήσαντες δίκην διδοῖεν.
6. Εἰ μὴ τότε οἶνον εἶχες, ἔδει σε μεταπέμψασθαι τὸν ἰατρόν.
7. Εἰ στρατηγοίην οὐκ ἔτεμνον τὴν τῶν Ἐρετριῶν.
8. Εἰ ὁ στρατηγὸς τότε ἤλαυνε καὶ σὺ παρῆσθα, πῶς οὐκ εἶδες;
9. Εἰ οἱ στρατιῶται ἀποκτείνοιεν τὰς ὅρνεις, ἤχθετο ἡ γυνή.
10. Εἰ φαῖμεν ταῦτα, ὁ φύλαξ ἀεὶ ἐκόλαζε.
11. Οἱ στρατηγοὶ κακῶς ἐποίουν ἡμᾶς, εἴ ποτε μὴ τιμηθεῖεν.
12. Ἔδει σ' εἰδέναι τὰ ὑπὸ τούτων ῥηθέντα, εἰ στρατηγὸς εἶναι ἔφησθα.
13. Εἰ ἡπάτησε Κῦρον, ἡπατήθη καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ Κύρου στρατηγῶν.
14. Λεὶ παῖς ὃν ἐπηνούμην, εἰ τὸ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ πράττοιμι.
15. Εἰ μὴ χρήματα τότε ἔδωκε τοῖς οὗτοι πράττουσιν, αἴσχιστος ἐγένετο.
16. Εἰ τρία ἔτη ἐστρατήγει, εὖ ἔπραττεν ἡ πόλις.
17. Εἰ ποτε στρατηγοίην, ἐνίκων τοὺς πολεμίους.
18. Εἰ ταῦτ ἥδη ἐωράκει, τί οὐκ ἀπῆλθεν ὡς τάχιστα;
19. Εἰ Κῦρος τότε παρεγένετο, ἥδη διεφθάρκει τοὺς πολεμίους.
20. Οὐ σοφός ἡσθα, εἰ μὴ ἐπαινοίης τοὺς ἄρχοντας.

## B.

1. If Cyrus said this, he did not tell-the-truth.
2. If the king praised him, he used to be delighted.
3. If he was doing this in my presence (*genitive absol.*), I nevertheless did not see him.
4. Nobody spoke well of the soldiers, if they burnt the houses of the citizens.
5. If you were present, why did you not give money to the poor?
6. If the man was put to death, the judges decided unjustly.
7. In the time of the Persians, if any man told-a-lie he was put to death.
8. If you did not strike the man, somebody else did.
9. If they had already done this, you ought to have told me.
10. If he incurred such dangers for eight months, he was very brave.
11. The Greeks always won, if they fought the Persians.
12. If they said this seven times, they were most barefaced liars.
13. I never punish any one if he does his best; nor were you punished then, if I was the general.
14. If I had the toothache I always sent for the doctor myself; but if he came yesterday, Cyrus sent him to me.
15. If he was alive in the time of Socrates, he often saw Plato also.
16. If he had deceived me, he had acted very bravely.
17. If he was doing that, he had been deceived by the king.
18. If the soldier ever stole a horse, he was punished.
19. If any one saw him, let him tell the general.
20. If Xerxes marched anywhere, the inhabitants fled from their houses.

## EXERCISES III. A. AND B.

## FUTURE CONDITION, 'VIVID' AND 'VAGUE.'

These are of two kinds:

(a) Where the supposition is expressed distinctly or vividly, *e.g.*: 'If I see him, I will give him money.'

(b) Where the supposition is expressed more vaguely, *e.g.*, 'If I were to see him, I would give him money.'

We may describe these two kinds, as 'vivid' and 'vague' Future respectively. The real distinction is as follows:

A vivid future condition is one which may quite possibly happen, although the speaker does not say that it will, or that it will not; thus 'if he comes' implies that he can do so and is just as likely to do so as not. In a vague future condition the Protasis simply supposes a purely imaginary case which may be not only unlikely to occur, but absolutely impossible. All question of probability or possibility is put entirely aside, and the supposition is made apparently just for the sake of argument. Thus 'if he were to come' implies 'let us suppose such an event to occur (without saying whether or not it is likely to occur)'; similarly of an impossibility, 'if the sky were to fall,' 'if geese were to become swans.'

*Greek Construction.*

(a) *Vivid Future*.— $\epsilon\acute{a}\nu$  with the Subjunctive in the Protasis,<sup>1</sup> with the future Indicative in the Apodosis, *e.g.*:  $\epsilon\acute{a}\nu\ i\delta\omega\ a\acute{u}\tau\acute{o}\nu, \chi\rho\acute{i}\mu\alpha\tau\alpha\ \delta\acute{a}\sigma\omega$ . Of course

<sup>1</sup>  $\epsilon i$  with the fut. Indic. is also not uncommon, particularly in Poetry. Since however the difference between this construction and that of  $\epsilon\acute{a}\nu$  with the Subjunctive is a matter of no little discussion, and since  $\epsilon i$  with the future Indicative is certainly less frequent in Prose, I have thought it desirable not to trouble the pupil with it in these rules and exercises.

an Imperative construction may take the place of the future Indicative in the Apodosis, *e.g.*: *ἐὰν ἵδης αὐτὸν, χρήματα δός.*

(b) *Vague Future*.—In the Protasis *εἰ* with the Optative; in the Apodosis, the Optative accompanied by the particle *ἄν*, *e.g.*: *εἰ ἵδοιμι αὐτὸν, χρήματα ἀν δοίην.* (N.B.—*ἄν* must never come first in its clause.)

The Greeks were very fond of the Vague Future construction, frequently employing it where in English the Vivid Future is preferred. (See Exerc. XVI.)

### A.

1. 'Εὰν μὴ εὖ λέγης τοῦς τὴν χώραν τεμόντας, εὐθὺς ἀποκτενοῦσί σε.
2. Πῶς οὐκ ἀν φοβηθείη, εἰ πάντες οἱ πολέμιοι φαίνοιντο;
3. 'Ησθείην ἀν, εἰ τὴν πόλιν ὡφελεῖν δυναίμην.
4. 'Εὰν μὴ φῆς ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχειν, οὐδέποτε αὐθίς σοι πιστεύσω.
5. Τίς οὐκ ἀν ὕδωρ δοίη τῷ νίεῖ, εἰ αἰτοίη;
6. 'Εὰν μὴ πράττῃς βελτίονα τούτων, οὐκέτι εὐτυχίσεις, ἀλλὰ κάκιστα πράξεις.
7. Οὐκ ἀν φοβοῦ τοὺς κροκοδείλους, εἰ ἐν Αἰγυπτῷ τὸν ἥμισυ τοῦ βίου διατελοίης.
8. Οὐκ ἀν φοβηθείης ἐκεῖνον τὸν κύνα, εἰ σὺν ἐμοὶ ἔλθοις.
9. 'Εὰν μηδέποτε οἶνον πίνῃς, οὐ μακρὸν (long) διατελεῖς (fut.) τὸν βίον.
10. Εἰ ὁ τῶν Σκυθῶν βασιλεὺς εἰς τὴν τῶν Ἰνδῶν ἔλαυνοι, ἀναιδέστατος ἀν εἴη.
11. Οὐκ ἀεὶ εὐδαίμων ἔσει, ἐὰν οὕτως ἀπατᾶς τοὺς γονέας.
12. Εἰ πάντα τὰ ἄστη ἔλοι, μέγιστ' ἀν κινδυνεύομεν.
13. Οὗτος οὐκ ἀν φόνου ἀλοίη, εἰ μὴ πάντες οἱ κατηγοροῦντες ἔλθοιεν.
14. 'Εὰν καὶ δύνῃ τοὺς Σκύθας νικᾶν, τούς γε Πέρσας οὐδέποτε νικήσεις.



15. 'Εὰν τῇ ύστεραιά ἀπατήσης τὸν τῆς πόλεως φύλακα,  
καὶ ληφθῆς ύπὸ τῶν τὰ τῆς πόλεως πραττόντων,  
ἀποθανεῖ.

16. Εἰ ὁ ἐλέφας γίγνοιτο κροκόδειλος, ἵσχυροτέραν ἀν  
ἔχοι τὴν δοράν.

17. Εἰ γένοιο τῷ πατρὶ ὅμοιος (equal), οὐκ ἀν γένοιο κακός.

18. 'Εὰν οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Αακεδαί-  
μονα πορεύωνται, πῶς δυνησόμεθα φυλάττειν τὴν  
Κόρινθον;

19. Εἰ ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχει, τί ἀν πράττοις, εἰ ἔλθοιεν οἱ  
ἄλλοι Πέρσαι;

20. Πῶς ἀν γνοίης αὐτὸν, εἰ ἐλέφας γένοιτο;

## B.

1. If I do not tell him, he will not know where you are.
2. If you should answer thus, who would not be surprised?
3. He would be a most shameless liar, if he were to say any such thing.
4. If we take the city we shall not be convicted of cowardice.
5. If you do not speak well of the soldiers, we will kill you.
6. If I am not present to-morrow, never believe me again.
7. If I were to be tried for theft, I should revile my prosecutors.
8. If he be not willing to perform us this service, let us go away at once.
9. If I were to become general, I would die rather than surrender the city.
10. If you see him, enquire of him why he asks for money.
11. If I could see my brother, I should be pleased.
12. If the sky were to fall, we should catch all the birds.
13. If some do it, and some do not, he will not be pleased.

14. Let them kill me, if the words that I speak are not true.
15. I will ask for this if I see him ; but if he should not give it, what would you do ?
16. If you were to ask this back, I would not give it you.
17. If you see him, do not tell him where I am.
18. Would he not naturally be thought a fool, if he were to say this ?
19. If you learn all this, you will become wiser than your father.
20. If this does not turn out thus, I am not a wise man.

---

#### EXERCISE IV. *A* AND *B*.

#### UNREAL CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, IMPLYING THAT THE SUPPOSITION IS NOT OR WAS NOT FULFILLED.

These are of two kinds :

- (a) Those in present time, *e.g.* : 'If he were now present, I should see him.'
- (b) Those in past time, *e.g.* : 'If he had done this, I should have seen him.'

It must also be remembered that one clause may be present and the other past, *e.g.* : 'If he had come yesterday, he would now be here' ; 'If he were a good man, he would not have beaten Cyrus.'

#### *Greek Construction.*

The Imperfect or Aorist Indicative in both clauses, according as each is in present or in past time ; the Protasis is introduced by *εἰ*, and the Apodosis accompanied by *ἄν*. Thus the English examples above will be rendered as follows :

If he were now present, I should see him : *εἰ νῦν παρῆν* *έωρων* *ἄν*.

If he had done this, I should have seen him : *εἰ τοῦτο ἔπραξεν, εἰδον ἄν.*

If he had come yesterday, he would now be here : *εἰ χθὲς ἦλθεν, νῦν ἀν παρῆν.*

If he were a good man, he would not have beaten Cyrus : *εἰ ἀγαθὸς ἦν, οὐκ ἀν ἐπάταξε τὸν Κῦρον.*

The Imperfect is also used of a continued or customary action in past time, thus : 'If he had been doing this, I should not have then been riding with him,' *εἰ τοῦτο ἔπραττεν, οὐκ ἀν τότε ἦλαυνον σὺν αὐτῷ.* I have however, to avoid confusing beginners, inserted no examples of this kind in the Greek exercises without distinctly specifying that they are such.

### A.

1. *Εἰ ἔώρων τὸν κύνα δάκνοντα* (biting) *τὸν παῖδα, ἀπέκτεινον ἄν.*
2. *Εἰ ἥσμεν ὅστις εἴη ὁ ταῦτα πράξας, ἐκαύσαμεν ἀν τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ.*
3. *Εἰ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι ἐβούλου, ὡ στρατιῶτα, οὐκ ἀν ἐκλεψας τὸν κροκόδειλον.*
4. *Οὐκ ἀν ἥροῦ τοιαῦτα πρᾶξαι, εἰ μὴ πάλαι φίλος ἐγένου τοῖς τῆς πόλεως πολεμίοις.*
5. *Ταῦτ' ἀκούσας ἀπῆλθον ἀν ἥδη, εἰ μὴ παρεγένετο ὁ βασιλεύς.*
6. *Ἡπιστάμην ἀν καὶ νῦν, εἰ μὴ ἔφυγεν ὁ δοῦλος.*
7. *Εἰλόμην ἀν τὴν ὅρνιν τὴν εἴκοσιν ωα τεκοῦσαν, εἰ μὴ οἱ πλησίον ἥδη ἀπέκτειναν.*
8. *Εἰ ἡμεῖς σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐπορευόμεθα, ρᾳδίως ἀν ἐνικῶμεν τοὺς ἑτέρους.*
9. *Οὐκ ἀν ἡπιστήθη ἐκεῖνος τὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς κάλλος, εἰ μὴ ὁ Σωκράτης ἐδίδαξεν.*
10. *Εἰ κακῶς ἥρημαι, ἔλεγες ἀν, εἰ τῷ ὄντι φίλος ἴσθα.*
11. *Οὐκ ἀν παρῆσαν οἱ ίππεῖς, εἰ ἔτεμον τὴν ἄλλην χώραν.*
12. *Οὐκ ἀν ἔδει τοσαῦτα ἔθνη στρατεύειν, εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ τοὺς "Ελληνας ἥλαυνεν ὁ βασιλεύς.*

13. Οὐκ ἀν ἡχθόμην, εἰ μὴ πάντες οἱ φίλοι μάχη (in battle) ἀπέθανον.
14. Πάλαι ἀν ἥλως φόνου, ὁ κάκιστε, εἰ μὴ ἡπάτησας τοὺς κριτάς.
15. Οὔτε τὸν πόδα οὔτε τὴν χεῖρα ἥλγουν ἀν, εἰ μετεπέμψω τὸν ἰατρόν.
16. Εἰ μὴ ὁ ἀνὴρ κακῶς ἐποίησε τὸν κροκόδειλον οὐκ ἀν ἔπασχε ταῦτα.
17. Εἰ μὴ ἐννέα τάλαντα ἐδόθη σοι, ἡχθούν ἀν τῇ πενίᾳ.
18. Εἰ ἥκουσα τὰ ὑπὸ σοῦ ρηθέντα, οὐκ ἀν νῦν ἡρώτων ὁ τι κελεύεις.
19. Αὐτὸν ἀν ἐπήνουν εἰ μὴ κόλακα ἐμὲ ἐνόμιζεν.
20. Εἰ μὴ ἥλγουν τὴν κεφαλὴν, οὐκ ἀν ἡχθόμην ἐπὶ παροῦσι τοῖς παισί.

*B.*

1. If I had done this, I should have been praised by the people.
2. If the king were marching against the Greeks, he would have a larger army.
3. If I had not seen the cavalry riding up, I should not have fled.
4. How could he have done this, if the citizens had not made him general?
5. If you were wise, you would not teach such things.
6. If this had been done yesterday, I should not ask you to do it now.
7. I should not have asked you to do such things, if they were really impossible.
8. It would not be necessary to give him so much money, if he were not commanding-the-army.
9. I should be amazed if this had been done by you.
10. If I were rich, they would have come long-ago.
11. If I were accustomed to do such things, I should send for the physician.
12. I do not think you would do this, if a talent of silver had not been given to you by (*παρὰ* c. gen.) the enemy.

13. You could not do this if you had not practised the art from childhood.
14. He would be a rascal if he did not assist his country ; nor should I have sent for him, if I had not thought him to be brave.
15. I should have known it long-ago, if he had not deceived me.
16. If Socrates had not been good, he would not have taught those young men self-restraint.
17. Cyrus would not have ruled over so many nations, if the Persians had not been obedient to him.
18. If he had not been-rich (use  $\pi\lambda\sigma\nu\tau\hat{\omega}$ ), he would not have been put to death.
19. Those men would have lived a longer life, if they had practised these things.
20. If they had not won that victory, the Athenians would not have held-command-over ( $\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\hat{\omega}$ ) the sea for so many years.

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### EXERCISE V.

#### SENTENCES EXPRESSING 'VAGUE' FUTURITY, WITH THE PROTASIS SUPPRESSED.

Under the heading of Future Condition must be included a construction which is very common in Greek, namely the employment of a sentence that is really the Apodosis of a 'vague' Future Conditional with the Protasis not expressed but implied. Greek politeness found the construction very useful for statements where it was desirable to avoid being too positive or dogmatic in expression. Thus instead of 'You *will* not be successful,' the Greeks often preferred to say 'You *would* not etc.' ; instead of 'I cannot help you,' 'I should not be able etc.,' some kind of Protasis, more or less definite, being implied. Such constructions are naturally most

common not in narrative but in conversation or discussion, or in dealing with any subject admitting of dispute; and the student must be prepared, when suitable, to convert a direct statement in English into the less distinct form of the 'vague' future Apodosis in Greek. In many cases however as in (A) 3, 4, 5, etc., (B) 3, 6, 7, etc., the Greek and English forms of expression coincide.

## A.

1. Πάντων κτημάτων κράτιστον ἀν εἴη φίλος σαφῆς καὶ ἀγαθός.
2. Πῶς ἀν οἱ τὰ πονηρὰ ποιοῦντες τοῖς τὰ τοιαῦτα μισοῦσι φίλοι γένοιντο;
3. Αἰσχυννούμην ἀν, ὡ Σώκρατες, ἀντιλέγων τούτοις· οὔτε γὰρ καλὰ οὔτε ἀληθῆ λέγοιμ' ἄν.
4. Χαλεπῶς ἀν ἐγὼ δουλείαν ὑπομείναιμι.
5. "Ηδιον ἀν ἀργύριον τελέσαιμι ἢ πράγματα ἔχοιμι.
6. Οὐκ ἀν ἔχοιμι οὕτως ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν.
7. Οἱ μὴ ἐπιστάμενοι τὰ δέοντα δικαίως ἀν μανθάνοιεν παρὰ τῶν ἐπισταμένων.
8. Σχολῆ γ' ἀν ἀπιστοίην τοῖς τοῦ Σωκράτους λόγοις.
9. Βουλούμην ἀν, ὡ Σώκρατες, ἀ λέγεις· ὅπως δὲ ταῦτα γένοιτ' ἄν, οὐ δύναμαι γνῶναι.
10. Οὔτε σὺ οὕτ' ἀν ἄλλος οὐδεὶς δύναιτ' ἀν ἀντιλέγειν.
11. "Εχοις ἀν οὖν εἰπεῖν διὰ τί τοιαῦτα πεποίηκας;

## B.

1. I can hardly tell you how base he is.
2. You will not do that again in a hurry.
3. I would rather die than be a slave.
4. How can a man die better than fighting for his country?
5. You are not likely to deceive a philosopher.
6. I could never do any such thing.
7. Could you tell me where the king's house is?

8. You will not easily escape me now.
9. I should like to ask you (transl. gladly ask) what you said.
10. One can always find him at this hour.
11. One does not often meet with a firm friend.

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### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCE.

#### VI.

1. Εἰ περὶ τούτων μόνον κατηγόρησεν Αἰσχίνης, καὶ γὰρ ὑπὲρ τούτων ἀν ἀπελογούμην.
2. Εἰ ἴστε μὲ τοιοῦτον, ἀναστάντες καταψηφίσασθε ἥδη.
3. Εὰν πείσωμεν ὑμᾶς ὡς χρὴ ἡμᾶς ἀφεῖναι, οὐκέτι μενοῦμεν.
4. Οὐδὲν ἂν σε ἔδει δεῦρο ἰέναι, εἰ ἡμεῖς ἐδυνάμεθα πορεύεσθαι πρὸς τὸ ἄστυ.
5. Εἴ τις αὐτὸν ἥρετο ταῦτα, τί ἀν οἴει ἀποκρίνασθαι;
6. Εὖ ἥδησθα ὅτι, εἴ τινα ἔροιο ταῦτα, οὐκ ἀν ἀποκρίναιτο.
7. Ἀποκρινεῖται τὸ φαινόμενον ἐαυτῷ ἐάν τε ἡμεῖς ἀπαγορεύωμεν ἐάν τε μή.
8. Οὐκ ἀν θαυμάσαιμι, εἴ μοι σκεψαμένῳ οὗτῳ δόξειε ταῦτα.
9. Εἴ νῦν οὗτῳ λέγει ἐκεῖνος, οὐκ ἐπαινεσόμεθα.
10. Οὐ δοκῶ οὕτε πόλιν οὕτε στρατόπεδον οὕτε ληστὰς πρᾶξαι ἀν τι δύνασθαι, εἰ ἀδικοῦεν ἄλληλους.
11. Εἴ ἐπιστεύσατε τῷ Σωκράτει, ἐπιστεύετε ἀν καὶ τῷ Πλάτωνι.
12. Εἴ ποτε αἴτοίην. ἀεὶ ὑδωρ τε καὶ οἶνον ἐδίδους.
13. Εἴ ἥρετο οἵτινες μάχοιντο, τίς οὐκ ἀν ἀπεκρίνατο;
14. Εἴ τὰ μὲν πέπραχας. τὰ δὲ μὴ, οὐ δώσω σοι τὸν μισθόν.
15. Οὐκ ἀν οὖν πάνυ γέ τι σπουδαῖον εἴη ἡ δικαιοσύνη;
16. Εἴ μὴ ἀφίκου εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, εἰδεις οὕτε τὸν Σωκράτη οὕτε τὸν Πλάτωνα.

17. Εἰ μὴ κέκτημαι πλεῦν ἢ τετταράκοντα μνᾶς, οὐδὲν σοὶ δώσω· ἀλλ' εἰ ἐκτησάμην πέντε ἢ καὶ τέτταρα τάλαντα, ἐδίδουν ἀν πεντήκοντα μνᾶς.
18. Εἰ ἐγὼ δέκα μνᾶς ἐκεκτήμην, καὶ σὺ πεντήκοντα, τάλαντον ἀν ἐκτησάμεθα.
19. Πλονσιώτατος ἀν εἴης εἰ κτήσαιο πλεῦν ἢ μύρια τάλαντα.
20. Οὐκ ἀν ἔχοις δεῖξαι ὅτι ἐγὼ αἴτιός είμι τοῦ πολέμου.

## VII.

1. If you are afraid, do not let loose that dog.
2. I shall suffer the same fate (transl. : the same-things) as you, unless I escape to the neighbouring city.
3. If you have both horses and elephants, you will easily conquer the Indians.
4. You would often conquer the enemy, if you were to believe the words of this philosopher.
5. It is time to go away, unless we wish to be captured by the enemy.
6. In addition to this I should say they ought to learn music.
7. If the Peloponnese had been ravaged by the barbarians, the Arcadians would be faring very badly.
8. Your zeal would be praised, if you were to effect this.
9. If you have fared well there, it is not right for you to speak ill of the citizens.
10. He will never be worthy of honour, if he deceives his own friends.
11. If you were to endure all these troubles bravely, the king would give you great rewards.
12. If he had arrived yesterday, he would have known how many were present.
13. If you were never to arrive at Corinth, how would you do what you now wish ?
14. What remedy can there be for us from these evils ?
15. If I call, come here, that the general may not be angry.

16. If you had not acquired twenty talents, you would not have escaped from death.
17. If all the women were to leave the city, no one would be able to make bread.
18. You managed the affairs of the state very badly if you did not punish those who were found guilty of murder.
19. The Greeks, if they had been able, would not have permitted tyrants to rule.
20. If this man has not already died, I will kill him with my sword.

## VIII.

1. Εἴ σοι κύων ἦν, ἐπὶ προβάτοις ἐπιτήδειος ὅν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ποιμένας ἡσπάζετο, σοὶ δὲ προσιόντι ἐχαλέπαινεν, ἀμελήσας ἀν τοῦ ὄργιζεσθαι ἐπειρῶ εὐ ποιήσας πραῦνειν αὐτόν.
2. Αἰσχύνοιτ' ἀν ὁ Ἐρμογένης εἰ ὡφελούμενος ὑπὸ σοῦ μὴ ἀντωφελοίη σε.
3. Ἡν γὰρ ἐπίστηται τὴν ἑαυτοῦ τέχνην, καὶ μὴ ἀναιδὴς ἦ, αἰσχυννεῖται, ἀργύριον εἰληφώς, ἐνδεῖ σε ἀποπέμψασθαι.
4. Εἰ τοῦ ἵππικοῦ ἐπιμεληθεῖεν, πολὺ ἀν διενέγκοιεν τῶν ἄλλων.
5. (Past time) Ἡλίθιός τε καὶ ἀλαζὸν ἀν ἐδόκει ὁ Σωκράτης, εἰ ψευδόμενος ἐφαίνετο.
6. Ἐν τοῖς γυμνικοῖς ἀγῶσιν, εἰ ἐξῆν τοῖς κρατίστοις συνθεμένους ἐπὶ τοὺς χείρους ἰέναι, πάντας ἀν τοὺς ἀγῶνας οὗτοι ἐνίκων, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἀθλα οὗτοι ἐλάμβανον.
7. Ο κύων οὖν ἀκούσας εἶπεν. Εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ προφυλάττοιμι ὑμᾶς, οὐδὲ ἀν νέμεσθαι δύναισθε, φοβούμεναι μὴ ἀπόλησθε.
8. Εἴ ποτε κληθεὶς ἐθελήσειεν ἐπὶ δεῖπνον ἐλθεῖν, ῥᾳδίως πάνυ ἐφυλάττετο τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν καιρὸν ἐμπίπλασθαι.
9. Τί γένοιτ' ἀν αἰσχιον ἡ μιαρώτερον τούτον;
10. Εἰ τρία τάλαντα ἐκτήθη ὑφ' ἡμῶν ἐν ἐνὶ ἐνιαυτῷ, εὐ ἀν ἐπράξαμεν.

11. 'Εὰν μὴ ταῦτα ποιήσης, αὐτὸς ἀπολεῖ κάκιστα.
12. 'Επιστηθείης ἀν πάντα ταῦτα εἰ ἔροιο· εἰ δὲ μὴ, δέοι  
ἀν ἡμᾶς ἄλλον τινὰ πέμψαι.
13. Εἰ τὰ μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν πάλαι πραχθέντα πάντ' ἡπιστά-  
μην, τὰ δ' ὑπὸ τῶν νῦν ἡγνόουν, οὐκ ἀν σοφὸς εἴην.
14. Εἰ σὺν τῷ Κύρῳ ἐπορεύθη, ἀπώλετο καὶ αὐτός.
15. 'Εχρῆν ἀν βασιλεῦσαι τὸν Κῦρον, εἰ ἐπέζησε καὶ μὴ  
ἀπέθανε πρότερον.
16. Εἰ δίκαιος ἦν, οὕτ' ἀν ἐπεθύμησε χώρας ἄλλης ἢ τῆς  
έαυτοῦ, οὕτ' ἀν εἰς δουλείαν ἀνθρώπους ἦγεν ὑφ'  
ῶν οὐδὲν ἡδίκηται.
17. Οὐκ ἀν ὀκνήσαιμι ἔγωγε πάντων κάκιστον εἰπεῖν  
τοῦτον.
18. Οἱ πάλαι, εἰ σοφοὶ εἴεν, εἴθιζον τοῖς παῖδας πάντας  
κινδύνους κινδυνεύειν.
19. Οὐ θέμις πιμπράναι νεώς, οὐδ' ἐὰν ἐν πολεμίᾳ τινὶ<sup>1</sup>  
χώρᾳ ὥσιν.
20. Εἰ μὴ χρήματα ἥτησας, οὐκ ἀν ἡρώτων ὅστις εἴ.

## IX.

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1. Having perceived this, he would not have perished, if  
you had not deceived him.
2. He would have been going up to Thebes, if he had  
not died on the way.
3. I will never permit this, unless your king himself  
orders (it).
4. He permits the soldiers to ravage the land, if they give  
him half the booty.
5. If your horse were not blacker than mine, I should  
not have bought it.
6. It will be necessary to show this more clearly, if you  
wish us to find the enemy.
7. If you desire booty only, O soldiers, you will never  
conquer the enemy.
8. If the king were not wiser than the philosophers, the  
city would have by this time fared very badly.
9. They would not destroy your ships, if you were to  
give them money.

10. You would not praise Corinth if you knew the wickedness of the citizens.
11. Call your mother, boy, if she has not already gone out of the house.
12. They would go away at once on learning this, if Cyrus were to permit them.
13. If the generals have been found guilty of murder, it will be necessary to put them to death.
14. If they had been good men, they would not have always suffered these things.
15. If Cyrus perished, his guards perished also.
16. We used not to answer if they asked many questions.
17. If you had told me this, I should not be here; and I would go away at once if Cyrus were not general.
18. If this had already been done, why did not you tell the king?
19. If ever I saw the enemy, I ran away as quickly as possible.
20. No-one could ever say that I acted basely.

## X.

1. Ἐὰν μὴ οἱ ἀγαθοὶ αὐτοὶ ἐθέλωσιν ἄρχειν, δεῖ ὑπὸ ποιηροτέρων ἄρχεσθαι.
2. Εἰ ἐδόκει μοι Χαιρεφῶν ἀμαρτάνειν, ἐπειρώμην ἀν πείθειν.
3. Εἴ τις λάβοι παρὰ φίλου ἀνδρὸς σωφρονοῦντος ὅπλα, εἰ μανεῖς ἀπαιτοίη οὐδίκαιος ἀν εἴη ὁ ἀποδιδούς.
4. Ἐὰν μὴ λέγω τὰ πεπραγμένα ἐμαυτῷ, οὐκ ἔχειν ἀπολύσασθαι τὰ κατηγορημένα δόξω.
5. (Past time) Εἰ μὲν αὐτὸς ὁ Σωκράτης ἐποίει τι φαῦλον εἰκότως ἀν ἐδόκει ποιηρὸς εἶναι εἰ δ' αὐτὸς σωφρονῶν διετέλει, πῶς ἀν δικαίως τῆς οὐκ ἐνούσης αὐτῷ κακίας αἰτίαν εἶχεν;
6. Εἰ καὶ μηδὲν αὐτὸς ποιηρὸν ποιῶν ἐκείνους φαῦλα πράττοντας ὄρῶν ἐπιγένει, δικαίως ἀν ἐπετιμᾶτο.
7. Ἡττον ἀν ἐπείσθη παρὰ τὰ ἐκ τῶν θεῶν σημαινόμενα ποιῆσαι ἢ εἴ τις αὐτὸν ἐπειθεῖ ὁδοῦ λαβεῖν ἵγεμόνα τυφλόν. (The Imperfect expresses the attempt in past time.)

8. Εἴ τις ὀκνοίη τοῦτο πράττειν, οὐκ ἀν εἰκότως δειλὸς νομίζοιτο ;
9. Εἴ τις τοιαῦτα φαίη, ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐκόλαζεν.
10. Εἴ ἔμαθον οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι τὸ ποιούμενον, διέφθειραν ἀν τοὺς Πέρσας κάκιστα.
11. Μὴ νομίσητε ἐμὲ ταῦτα πράξειν, ἐὰν μὴ γνῶτε οἵτινές εἰσιν οἱ πολέμιοι.
12. Ἡρώτων ἦντινα δίκην ἀν ἔλοιτο, εἰ ἐθέλοιεν δίκην διδόναι τῶν ποιηθέντων.
13. Εἰ μὴ ἄπληστός τε ἦσθα χρημάτων καὶ αἰσχροκερδῆς, οὐκ ἀν νεκρῶν θήκας ἀνέῳγες.
14. Εἰ Ἀθηναῖός ἐστιν ὁ στρατιώτης, οὐ φεύξεται.
15. Εἰ πάντες οἱ πολῖται ταῦτα ἀεὶ πράττουσιν, οὐκ ἐκεῖ μενῶ.
16. Πανταχόθεν μὲν τοίνυν ἀν τις ἵδοι τὴν δειλίαν αὐτοῦ, οὐχ ἥκιστα δὲ ἀπὸ τούτων.
17. Ἐξ ὧν καὶ σαφέστατ' ἀν τις ἵδοι ὅτι πάντα τὰ κατηγορημένα οὐ δικαίως εἴρηται.
18. Εἰ ταῦτα ἐπάσχετε ἐπὶ τοῦ πατρὸς, πείσεσθε καὶ ἐπ' ἐμοῦ.
19. Εἰ κέκτηο ἔπτα τάλαντα, πόσον ἀν ἐμοὶ δοίης ;
20. Εἰ τότε αὐτὸς παρῆσθα, πῶς οὐκ ἀδικεῖς ἐμοὶ μεμφόμενος ;

## XI.

1. On arriving at Athens, you would have seen Pericles, if he had not gone away yesterday.
2. If you acquire eight talents, you will be very rich, unless you have already many debts (owe much) in this city.
3. Tell me who has come, unless you are ignorant (of it).
4. If this had been said, I should not be ignorant (of it).
5. If ever they did such things, they were wiser than the rest of the citizens.
6. How should I acquire more (neut. plur.) if the enemy were to ravage my land itself ?
7. If you had not wished to fight, they would not have burnt your house.

8. If you are not content with your present lot, I think you are not leading an honourable life.
9. If he had not died, he would be passing half his life in doing good to the poor.
10. The ancient Greeks would have sung better, if they had not at-the-same-time danced.
11. He would not have performed these services for you, if he had not thought that you possessed much money.
12. If you came to fight, do not now be afraid that (use  $\mu\acute{\eta}$  = lest) you will perish.
13. I will not show these things to strangers, unless they are Athenians.
14. Know thyself, unless thou wishest to be bad.
15. The elephant would have been-turned-into (transl. 'become') a stag, if I had not been present.
16. How would you find these things, if the soldier himself did not know where they were ?
17. If we had known the injustice of the King of the Persians, we should not have believed his words.
18. If you have discovered so many nations, the general himself ought to march against them.
19. Strike, but hear me, unless you wish the Greeks to perish.
20. I will not hesitate to say that you are a coward.

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## RELATIVE SENTENCES.

With these are classed sentences introduced by relative adverbs expressing time, place, or manner: such as  $\delta\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\delta\pi\acute{o}\tau\epsilon$ , the time at which, *i.e.* *When*;  $o\acute{v}$ ,  $\delta\pi\acute{o}v$ , the place at which, *i.e.* *Where*;  $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$  the manner in which, *i.e.* *How*.

Relative sentences may first be divided into two main classes :

## CLASS A.

Those in which the *antecedent is particular or definite* e.g. Socrates who was a philosopher; the ten men who were present; Athens where Plato lived, etc. The simple relatives  $\delta\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\tau\epsilon$ ,  $o\hat{\nu}$ , etc., are used with the Indicative mood or any other construction possible also in an independent sentence. Thus the negative is  $o\hat{\nu}$ , except where in an independent sentence  $\mu\hat{\eta}$  might be employed, e.g.: If you come, which God forbid!— $\epsilon\grave{a}\nu\ \epsilon\lambda\theta\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\ \mu\hat{\eta}\ \gamma\acute{e}\nu\o\iota\tau\alpha$ . As the sentences in class A present no difficulty, I have inserted but few examples of them in the Exercises.

## CLASS B.

Relative sentences where the *antecedent is not definite but general or indefinite*, e.g.: All who were there; whoever are present, wherever you are, etc.

These may be classified exactly as the Conditional sentences, thus :

I. The sentence may refer to a *single occasion* in present or past time, corresponding to type (a) in Exercises I. and II. The Indicative Present or Past is used. The negative is  $\mu\hat{\eta}$ , and it will be noticed that such sentences are often only distinguishable from those of class A, where the antecedent is definite, by the employment of  $\mu\hat{\eta}$  instead of  $o\hat{\nu}$ . A further means of distinction is the frequent employment in relative clauses whose antecedent is indefinite of  $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\pi\acute{o}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\delta\pi\o\iota\varsigma$ , etc., for  $\delta\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\tau\epsilon$ ,  $o\hat{\nu}$ , etc.

II. The sentence may be *general in time* referring to no particular occasion but to a customary or repeated action.

We then have :

(a) *In Present time*.—A relative compounded with  $\grave{a}\nu$  and followed by the subjunctive (corresponding to  $\grave{e}\grave{a}\nu$  with the subjunctive in Ex. I.), e.g.:  $\delta\varsigma\ \grave{a}\nu\ \tau\o\hat{\nu}\tau\o\pi\acute{o}\tau\eta\varsigma$ , whoever does this (at any time);  $\delta\pi\o\iota\varsigma\ \grave{a}\nu\ \grave{\eta}\varsigma$ , wherever you are (at any time);  $\delta\tau\alpha\tau\o\hat{\nu}\tau\o\pi\acute{o}\tau\eta\varsigma$ , whenever you do it, etc.

(b) *In Past time*—The relative alone with the Optative (cf. *εἰ* with the Optat. in Ex. II.): *πάντας οὖ μὴ πράττοιεν τοῦτο, ἐκόλαξεν*, he used to punish all who did not (habitually) do this; *όπότε τοῦτο πράττοι ἐπηγεῖτο*, whenever he did this he used to be praised.<sup>1</sup>

III. The sentence may refer to *future time*, whether in the 'Vivid' or 'Vague' form. In the first case, as in the Present general, the Relative is compounded with *ἄν* and followed by the Subjunctive (cf. *ἔάν* with the Subjunctive in Ex. III.): in the 'Vague' Future, the simple relative is used with the Optative, the Optative with *ἄν* being employed in the principal clause—just as in the 'Vague Future' Conditional in Ex. III.—Thus: *ὅς ἄν τοῦτο πράττῃ, ἀποθανεῖται*, whoever does this shall die; *ὅς τοῦτο πράττοι, ἀποθάνοι ἄν*, whoever should do this, would die, *i.e.* if any one should etc. (*εἴ τις πράττοι*). With 'Vague' Future Relative Sentences may be classed Relative Sentences where the principal verb expresses a wish, the Optative without *ἄν* being used, *e.g.*: May I see him whenever he may come! (= if he should ever come I hope I should see him).

A construction in the 'Vivid' Future form must be observed which we have not had occasion to mention in the Conditional Sentences proper. The Relative Adverbs 'when' or 'after' often imply the notion not of the Simple Future, but of the Future Perfect. In such cases not *ὅταν* but *ἐπειδάν* should be used, accompanied by the *Aorist* Subjunctive, *e.g.*: when I have done this, I will go away, *ὅταν τοῦτο ποιήσω, ἀπειμι.*

IV. A relative sentence may imply an unfulfilled Condi-

<sup>1</sup> It must be mentioned that these 'general' relative sentences in present and past time do not always conform to the type of the general conditional sentences. Where the meaning is clear the forms *ὅστις*, *ὅπόθεν*, *ὅπου*, etc., with the Indicative only are often enough to express the generality required. Such constructions however need not concern us in these exercises on the relatives.

tion in Present or Past time—the construction being identical with that in Ex. IV., except that for *εἰ* the simple relative is substituted. Thus: *οὐκ ἀν ἔπραττον, δο μὴ ἐβούλετο πράττεσθαι*, 'I should not be doing what he did not wish to be done'; *ὅτι ἔδωκεν, ἐδεξάμην αὐτόν*, 'I should have received whatever he had given me,' *i.e.* 'If he had given me anything (*εἴ τι ἔδωκεν*) I should have received it.'

Relative sentences expressing unfulfilled condition, as also those of the Vague Future form, are not common, and chief attention in the Exercises is given to the other kinds.

N.B.—The Negative in relative clauses is always *μή*, except where the antecedent is *definite*.

It must be remembered that not unfrequently a Participle accompanied by the Article does duty for a relative clause. Thus *δος ἀν μὴ πράττη* or *οστις πράττοι, δο μὴ πράττων* may be used. If the participial clause is negative the employment of *οὐ* or *μή* will indicate respectively whether the implied relative has a definite or an indefinite application.

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## EXERCISE XII.

### RELATIVE SENTENCES IN PRESENT TIME AND 'VIVID' FUTURE.

1. 'Εν παντὶ πράγματι οἱ ἀνθρωποι τούτοις μάλιστα ἐθέλοντι πείθεσθαι, οὓς ἀν ἡγῶνται βελτίστους εἶναι.
2. Περὶ τούτων ὅταν μηκέτι εἰκάζωμεν, ἀλλ' ἥδη εἰδῶμεν, τότε συμβουλεύσομεν.
3. "Οσαι ἐν ἀνθρώποις λέγονται ἀρεταὶ, σκοπούμενος εύρησεις πάσας μαθήσει τε καὶ μελέτη αὐξανομένας.
4. 'Εὰν τοῦτο διαπράξῃ, δυνατὸς ἔσει τυγχάνειν ὅτου ἀν ἐπιθυμῆσ.

5. Οσα μὲν δύνασαι ποιεῖν, ταῦτα μελέτα· ὅσα δὲ μὴ δύνασαι, φυλάττου.
6. "Οσοι μὴ ταῦτα πεπράχασιν, οὐκ ἄξιοί εἰσιν ἐπαίνου.
7. Ἐπειδὴν πάντα ἀκούσης, τότε δὴ κρῖνον.
8. Νῦν ὅτε σοι ὁξέως ὑπακούω, μηκέτι τοιαῦτα εἴπης.
9. Οἱ τὸν βασιλέα οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν ἀποκτεῖναι, τούτους ἀπόπεμψον.
10. "Οταν μὲν τιθῆσθε τοὺς νόμους, ὅποιοί τινές εἰσι χρὴ σκοπεῖν, ἐπειδὴν δὲ θῆσθε, φυλάττειν καὶ χρῆσθαι.
11. "Α μὴ οἶδέ τις, σφαλερόν ἐστι ταῦτα λέγειν ἢ πράττειν.
12. "Οπου ἀν ἦς, πανταχοῦ περίβλεπτος ἔσει.
13. Ὁπόθεν ἥκεις, οὐκ Ἀθηναῖος εἶ.
14. Κελεύσει τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀπίεναι ὅποι ἀν βούλωνται.
15. Ὁπόσοις ἀν ταῦτα ἀληθῆ δοκῇ, ὡφελήσουσι τὸν βασιλέα.
16. Ὁπόσαι ἀν ὥσιν αἱ τῶν πολεμίων νῆες, τοσαύτας καὶ ἡμᾶς ἔχειν δεήσει.
17. Ὁπότεροι ἀν κρατῶσι οὐ φείσονται τῶν πολιτῶν.
18. "Οπου ἀν τύχῃς ἀποδημῶν, μὴ ἐπιλανθάνου τῆς πατρίδος.
19. Θάπτειν χρὴ τούμὸν σῶμα ὅπως ἀν σοι φίλον ἥ.
20. Ταῦτα διαπράξομαι οὕτως ὅπως ἀν αὐτοὶ βούλωνται.

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### EXERCISE XIII.

#### RELATIVE SENTENCES IN PRESENT OR 'VIVID' FUTURE TIME.

1. Then only judge, when you have seen all these things.
2. Now let those hear who do not know what it is right to do.
3. When I have conquered the Scythians, I will march against the Greeks also.
4. All who love what is honourable ought to be happy.
5. Wherever you are, do not ever forget the virtue of your forefathers.

6. Whithersoever I turn I see soldiers.
7. I will destroy all whom I catch in their houses.
8. I have already destroyed the Persians whom I caught in the temple.
9. When you have come, you will no longer wonder at such things.
10. I rejoiced when the king was killed.
11. The dog does not love those whom he does not know.
12. I will kill all the citizens who do not praise the king.
13. Life is not long to those whom the gods love.
14. I do not attempt such things as man cannot do.
15. He is now putting to death as many as have not done this.
16. Whoever are now present will be present tomorrow also.
17. The soldiers are burning whatever houses they are not destroying.
18. When the enemy have been destroyed, we shall have peace.
19. Do it in whatever way you please.
20. Whoever you are, do not forget that you are my servants.

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#### EXERCISE XIV.

#### RELATIVE SENTENCES IN PAST TIME.

1. Ἀπέκτεινα ὁπόσους πλείστους ἐδυνάμην.
2. Ὁπότε τι δείσειαν, συνῆσαν βούλευσόμενοι ως τὸν βασιλέα.
3. Ὅσων ψαύοιμι πάντων τῶνδ' ἀεὶ μετειχέτην.
4. Ἐχρῶντο τοῖς ξένοις ὅπως βούλοιντο.
5. Ἀπαιρούντες ὁπόθεν τύχοιεν, πάντες πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν τόπον ἔπλεον.
6. Εἰσῆντα παρὰ τὸν βασιλέα ὅτε αὐτὸς κελεύοι.
7. Ἐπειδὴ τι φάγοιεν, ἐβούλοντο οἶνον πίνειν.
8. Ἐπειδὴ τοιαῦτα πύθοιτο, ἐπῆγει τοὺς στρατιώτας τῆς ἀνδραγαθίας.
9. Πάντας ἔξῆς, ὅτῳ ἐντύχοιεν, καὶ παιδας καὶ γυναικας ἀπέκτεινον.

10. Πάντες ἀπώλοντο ὅσοι μὴ ὅπλα ἔφερον.
11. Εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν οἰκίαν, ὅτε οὐ παρῆ, ἔκλεπτον πάντα τὰ ἐμά.
12. Ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἔπραξαν ταῦτα, ἀπῆλθον.
13. Οὓς μὴ γνοίη ἀπέκτεινεν ὁ μέγας ἐλέφας.
14. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλάσαντες εἰς τὰς τῶν Περσῶν τάξεις, ἔτρεψάν τε τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ ὅσοι μὴ ἀπέφυγον ἀπέκτειναν.
15. Ὁπότε ψευδοίμην, φόμην μῶρος ὃν ἀπατῆσαι ἀν τὸν βασιλέα· ὁ δὲ πάντ' ἥδειν ἢ πράττοιμι.
16. Οὐδεπώποτ' ἐφοβούμην, ὅπότε πράττοιμι ἃ μοι δοκοίη.
17. Ἐπειδὴ ἀνοιχθείη τὸ δεσμωτήριον, εἰσῆσαν ἐκάστοτε παρὰ τὸν Σωκράτη.
18. Ὅτε ὁ Ξέρξης ἤλανε πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, κατεσκήνων ὅπου βούλοιτο.

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## EXERCISE XV.

## RELATIVE SENTENCES IN PAST TIME.

1. Whenever I stayed in Athens I was not prosperous : but when in Lacedaemon, I fared very well.
2. The general was always present when I punished any soldier.
3. I punished these soldiers, who did not march in good order.
4. After they had done this they charged into the ranks of the Persians.
5. They used always to go to Athens, after they had done this.
6. Whenever I was not present they used to steal my property.
7. Entering into my house when I was not present, they stole my property.
8. After failing to do this (transl. after they had not done this) they went away.
9. All who were not present at that battle, were vexed.
10. Wherever they went, they used to kill the inhabitants.

11. When he came, he killed all who had not done him this service.
12. Whoever did not do this was punished by the general.
13. He put to death all who had not fled.
14. Wherever the men were standing, they could all see the signal.
15. However much money he had, he always gave half to his brother.
16. Whatever he said on that occasion was not true.
17. These soldiers, who did not fight bravely, are worthy of death.
18. As many as were with the king were routed.
19. After they had heard Socrates discoursing, his disciples used to praise the beauty of virtue.
20. Whenever I had failed to do this he used to punish me.

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### EXERCISE XVI.

#### RELATIVE SENTENCES EXPRESSING UNFULFILLED OR 'VAGUE' FUTURE CONDITION, ETC.

1. 'Εν συνουσίᾳ τίς ἀν ἥσθείη τῷ τοιούτῳ, ὃν εἰδείη τῷ ὄψι φέρει τε καὶ οὕτω χαίροντα μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς φίλοις;
2. 'Οπότε τὸ φιλοσοφεῖν αἰσχρὸν ἥγησαίμην εἶναι, οὐδὲ ἀν ἀνθρωπον νομίσαιμι ἔμαυτὸν εἶναι.
3. 'Επειδὴ πρὸς τὸ φῶς ἔλθοι ὄραν οὐδὲ ἀν ἐν δύναιτο.
4. Οὐκ ἀν ἔλθοιμι ὅτε μὴ αὐτός γε κελεύοι.
5. "Ερδοι τις ἦν ἔκαστος εἰδείη τέχνην.
6. Οὕτως ἀπόλοιτο, ὅστις τοιαῦτα πράττοι.
7. Οὐκ ἀν ἐπεχειροῦμεν πράττειν ἀ μὴ ἥπιστάμεθα.
8. "Οστις παρεγένετο ἀπέθανεν ἀν κάκιστα.
9. "Ον πόλις βασιλέα καταστήσειε, χρείη ἀν τούτῳ πείθεσθαι.
10. Ταῦθ' ὑμῖν σαφῶς ἀν εἴποιμι ὅτε πυθοίμην.
11. 'Ο μὲν ἔκών πεινῶν φάγοι ἀν ὅπότε βούλοιτο· τῷ δὲ ἔξ ἀνάγκης ταῦτα πάσχοντι οὐκ ἔξεστιν, ὅποταν βούληται, παύεσθαι.
12. 'Αναισθῆτος ἀν εἴη ὃς μὴ τοιαῦτα ἴδων ὄργιζοιτο.

13. *Δοίη Ζεὺς ταῦτα φῶ ἐθέλοι.*
14. *Οὐέκων ἀμαρτάνων δύναιτ' ἀν, ὅπότε βούλοιτο, καὶ ὀρθῶς ποιεῖν.*
15. *Οὐκ ἀν φιλοίης ἄνδρα ὅστις ἐθέλοι τε καὶ δύναιτό σου ἀπερύκειν τοὺς ἐπιχειροῦντας ἀδικεῖν σε;*
16. *Οὐ μὴ ἀγαπώη, οὐκ ἀν ἐπαινοίη.*
17. *Οὐκ ἀν ἐφοβούμεθα, οὐσις μὴ ἐωρῶμεν.*
18. *Ἐπήνουν ἀν οὓς τότε εἶδον ἄνδρείως μαχομένους.*
19. *Τεθναίην ὅτι μοι μηκέτι ταῦτα μέλοι.*

### EXERCISE XVII.

#### RELATIVE SENTENCES EXPRESSING UNFULFILLED OR 'VAGUE' FUTURE CONDITION ETC.

1. Wherever I met him, I would tell him whatever I thought.
2. You too would blame any man whom you saw relaxing from the fight.
3. If he were to come, he would kill whomever he met.
4. I should have killed all who had not fled.
5. If I were king I should punish all who did not obey me.
6. May he do it as soon as ever (transl. whenever first) I see him.
7. May the gods grant whatever may be most expedient.
8. I would not give a farthing to any one who could not do this.
9. If I were to come, I would help none who did not help themselves.
10. Whithersoever you went, you would find enemies.
11. A brave man would not be boasting about what he had not done.
12. I should not have told my friend what I did not think to be true.
13. I would fight with a hundred men whenever you aided me.
14. Whoever did not know this would not be worthy of the citizens' esteem.

15. I hope he will not discourse (transl. may he not, etc.) about such things as I cannot understand.
16. If I were to go to Athens I could marry whomever I wished.
17. Whichever you chose as king would govern you badly.
18. Whatever I had said he would still have disbelieved me.
19. Wherever I had stood I should not have seen the battle.
20. If I were to send him he would report to me whatever he saw.

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### CONDITIONAL AND RELATIVE SENTENCES IN 'ORATIO OBLIQUA.'

In *Oratio Obliqua* the verb governing the dependent sentence is in some cases followed by the Accusative and Infinitive in the chief dependent clause, and in other cases by  $\delta\tau\iota$  or  $\omega\varsigma$ . When the verb of saying, etc., is in a *Primary* Tense, the rest of the sentence undergoes as little change as possible: thus after  $\lambda\acute{e}g\omega$   $\delta\tau\iota$  or  $\omega\varsigma$  the same mood and tense in all clauses is retained as was used in the direct speech, while  $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ , which requires an Infinitive, only affects the mood (not the tense) of the principal dependent clause, *e.g.*:  $\delta\omega\sigma\omega$   $\acute{e}\acute{a}n$   $\tau\iota$   $\acute{e}\chi\omega$  becomes  $\lambda\acute{e}g\epsilon\iota$   $\delta\tau\iota$   $\delta\omega\sigma\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\acute{e}\acute{a}n$   $\tau\iota$   $\acute{e}\chi\eta$ , or  $\delta\omega\sigma\epsilon\iota\omega$   $\phi\eta\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\acute{e}\acute{a}n$   $\tau\iota$   $\acute{e}\chi\eta$ .

It is only when the verb of saying is in a *Secondary* Tense that the construction presents any difficulty. For the sake of simplicity I exclude from these Rules and Exercises cases, in past time, where the verb of saying or the like is followed by  $\delta\tau\iota$  or  $\omega\varsigma$ . The rules for constructions with  $\epsilon\acute{i}\pi\omega$   $\delta\tau\iota$ ,  $\eta\delta\eta$   $\delta\tau\iota$ , etc., as found in the best Attic prose-writers, are somewhat too complicated for the purposes of this book. In *Oratio Obliqua*, then, as far as we are concerned, the verb in the Apodosis, or chief clause in the

dependent sentence, will always be in the Infinitive Mood. Beyond this the main points to be observed are as follows :—

- (1) First notice particularly as a rule most strictly adhered to, that whatever mood may be employed in the *Oratio Obliqua*, the tenses of the *Oratio Recta* are always retained. This will be seen in the examples given below; and it will be noticed that the Aorist keeps in the Infinitive Mood the full time-force which it had in the Indicative of the *Oratio Recta*.
- (2) In the Protasis, or Relative clause, the Optative is the proper mood of the *Oratio Obliqua*. Its universal employment however would often leave it quite doubtful what the *Oratio Recta* had been; consequently we find the usage of the Optative considerably restricted, and the following is the custom observed in the best prose-writers :

When the Subjunctive or Optative Mood was employed in *Oratio Recta*, the Optative is used in *Oratio Obliqua*; but when any tense of the Indicative except the future was used in the *Recta*, the Indicative is retained in the *Obliqua* also;<sup>1</sup> the future Indicative however passes into the Optative, since in this case there is no danger of confusion. The following examples will illustrate, it being of course borne in mind that compounds of *ἄν* in the *Oratio Recta* drop the *ἄν* in *Oratio Obliqua*:

<i>Recta.</i>	<i>Obliqua.</i>
<i>ἐὰν πράττῃ</i> , or <i>ὅς ἄν πράττῃ</i>	<i>ἐὶ πράττοι</i> , <i>ὅς πράττοι</i>
<i>εἰ πράττοι</i> , or <i>ὅς πράττοι</i>	
<i>ὅς</i> or <i>ὅστις πράξει</i>	<i>ὅς</i> or <i>ὅστις πράξοι</i> .

<sup>1</sup> I have on this point diverged from Prof. Goodwin's rule, and have accepted the correction suggested by Mr. E. C. Marchant in a note published in the *Classical Review* of July 1890. Fortunately a simpler rule is thus obtained for the guidance of pupils than is afforded by Prof. Goodwin.

*Recta.*

Eἰ πράττει  
Eἰ ἔπραττε  
Eἰ ἔπραξε  
Eἰ πέπραχε  
Eἰ ἔπεπράχει

*Obliqua.*

Unchanged except, if necessary,  
in Person.

(3) In addition to the above rules notice that when *οὐ* occurs in the Apodosis in *Oratio Recta* it is closely attached to *ἔφη* in the *Oratio Obliqua*, just as in Latin *nego* is used instead of *dico—non*. If *ἄν* also occurs in the Apodosis (*i.e.* in an unfulfilled or 'vague' Future Condition), the proper order in the *Oratio Obliqua* is *οὐκ ἄν ᔁφη*. The following are some typical examples of the conversion of Conditional Sentences into *Oratio Obliqua*—

*Recta.* Εὰν ταῦτα πράξω, ἀποθανοῦμαι.

*Obliqua.* Eἰ ταῦτα πράξειεν, ᔁφη ἀποθανεῖσθαι.

*Recta.* Εἰ ταῦτα ἔπραξεν, ἀπέθανεν ὁ Κῦρος.

*Obliqua.* Eἰ ταῦτα ἔπραξεν, ᔁφη τὸν Κῦρον ἀποθανεῖν.

*Recta.* Εἰ ταῦτα πράξαιμι, οὐκ ἀν ἀποθάνοιμι.

*Obliqua.* Eἰ ταῦτα πράξειεν, οὐκ ἀν ᔁφη ἀποθανεῖν.

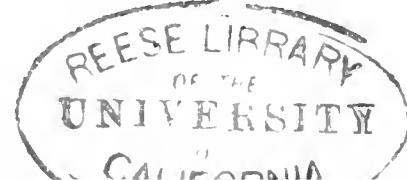
*Recta.* Εἰ ταῦτα εἰδον, οὐκ ἀν τῦν παρῆ.

*Obliqua.* Eἰ ταῦτα εἰδεν, οὐκ ἀν ᔁφη τότε παρεῖναι.

*Recta.* Ο Κῦρος σοφός ἐστιν εἰ ταῦτα πράττει.

*Obliqua.* Εφη τὸν Κῦρον σοφὸν εἶναι, εἰ ταῦτα πράττει.

It must be mentioned that even after a past tense it is very usual in Greek for the construction of the *Oratio Recta* to be retained as far as possible in the *Obliqua*, *i.e.* with no change in the verb except in Person; thus *ἴαν*, *ὅς* *ἄν* with the Subjunctive may very frequently be found after *ἔφη*, instead of *εἰ* or *ὅς* with the Optative. Such a construction however, which is employed for vivid effect, is not really *Oratio Obliqua*; and presenting, as it does, no difficulties, it is not intended to be used by the pupil in these Exercises.



In translating an English sentence in *Oratio Obliqua* into Greek, the pupil should first give the *Oratio Recta* in Greek, and then convert it into *Oratio Obliqua*; thus: I said that if he came he would see Cyrus—

*Recta.* Ἐὰν ἔλθῃ ὥψεται τὸν Κῦρον.

*Obliqua.* Εἰ ἔλθοι, ἔψεται τὸν Κῦρον.

Similarly the pupil should not only translate the Greek sentences in Exercise XVIII., but also give the *Oratio Recta* in Greek.

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### EXERCISE XVIII.

1. Ηάντας ἔφη τεθυηκέναι, ὅσοι μὴ ταῦτα πεπράχασι.
2. Ἐκέλευσεν ἐμὲ μὴ ταῦτα πράττειν, ὅπότε μὴ παρείη.
3. Ἐφη τὸν παῖδα ἥδη τοῦ βίου ἀπηλλάχθαι· εἰ δὲ μή, οὐκ ἀν αὐτὸς ἀπελθεῖν.
4. Ἐφησθα παρέσεσθαι ὅστις ἀνδρεῖος εἴη.
5. Αὐτὸς, ἐπεὶ διαβαίης, ἀπιέναι ἔφησθα.
6. Κακίστους ἀν ἔφη εἶναι οἵτινες τοιαῦτα πράττοιεν.
7. Ἐφη κολάσαι οὕστινας εἶδε πάροντας.
8. Ἐφη τὸν Σωκράτη πράττειν ὅτι ἑαυτῷ δοκοίη.
9. Ἐφη πάντας ἀν θαυμάσαι ἐκείνους τοὺς ἴππεας, ὅτε ἥλασαν εἰς τὰς τῶν πολεμίων τάξεις.
10. Ἐπειδὴ ταῦτα εἶδον, ἐλάσαι φησὶν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοὺς Ηέρσας.
11. Οὐκ ἔφη δεήσαι ταῦτά σε λέγειν, εἰ μὴ αὐτὸς ἥκουσας.
12. Ὁπότε τύχῃ μόνη πιστεύοι, ἔφη φοβεῖσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους.
13. Χαιρήσειν φησὶν, ἐπειδὰν οἱ κλέπται ἐκεῖνοι ἀλοῖεν.
14. Ἐφη τότε παραγενέσθαι ὅτε τὸν ἴππέα ἀπέκτεινον.
15. Οὐκ ἀν ἔφη τότε παρεῖναι εἰ μὴ ταῦτα ἥκουσεν.
16. Ἐφη μανθάνειν τοὺς μανθάνοντας, ἢ οὐκ ἐπίστανται.
17. Οὐδεπώποτ' ἀν ἐνόμισα τοὺς πολίτας τοσούτους εἶναι, εἰ μὴ αὐτὸς εἶπας.
18. Ἡλπιζον τοὺς στρατιώτας οὓς μετεπέμψαντο, ταύτη (at this place) ἀπαρτήσεσθαι.

19. *Τπέσχοντο αὐτοῖς, εἰ ἐπὶ Ποτίδαιαν ἤτεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖ-οι, εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν εἰσβαλεῖν.*

20. *Ἐφασαν τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀποκτενεῖν οὓς ἔχουσιν.*

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## EXERCISE XIX.

1. He said that if I did this I should transgress the laws.
2. You said that if any one did this he was always punished.
3. He thought that, unless I was willing to do it then, you would go away at once.
4. He hoped that if the enemy were to come, they would not see us.
5. I said that the general used always to be vexed if the soldiers did not spare the citizens.
6. I said that I should not have come if I had seen this.
7. You said that, if you were not general, you would not have put the soldiers to death.
8. He said that if Socrates died at that time he did not see Alexander.
9. I told him that when Cyrus came I had already done this.
10. They ordered us not to do such things when they were not present.
11. He said he would do it whenever he could.
12. He said that whoever should come, he would not fly ('vague' future).
13. He said that not he but Cyrus was general when they conquered the Scythians.
14. I said that all who were not then present had been punished.
15. He said that when he was general he used to praise them whenever they did this.
16. He said he would have punished any whom he had seen stealing the money of the king.
17. They said that they would not be undertaking a war which they knew to be useless.

18. I told him that wherever he went I would go too.
19. He said that he did not believe what I had said.
20. I said that if I had been you, I should not have done it.

Further practice in these Rules may be obtained by converting any of the Exercises in the book, whether Greek or English, into *Oratio Obliqua*, the sentences being introduced by *ἐφη*, *φησίν*, *ἐκέλευσεν*, *ἐνόμισεν*, or the like.

### SENTENCES EXPRESSING A WISH.

There are two classes of Wish—(1) a wish or hope that something may happen, referring of course to *future* time; (2) a wish that things were different in the *present* or had been different in the *past*. This kind of wish expresses not a hope but rather a regret that things are as they are.

Both these classes of Wish may be expressed in Greek by a construction that is really the Protasis of a Conditional Sentence. They are introduced by *εἴθε* or *εἰ γάρ*, which are practically equivalent to *εἰ* alone; for a *Future Wish*, or hope, *εἴθε* or *εἰ γάρ* with the *Optative* is used, as in a ‘Vague Future’ condition; for a *Wish in present or past time*, i.e. for something not attained, *εἴθε* or *εἰ γάρ* is accompanied by the *Imperfect or Aerist Indicative* respectively, corresponding to the Protasis of a Present or Past Unfulfilled Condition. Thus:

1. Would that this might happen! or, I hope this may happen, etc. *Εἴθε τοῦτο γένοιτο.*
2. (a) Would that we were not here! or, I wish we were not here. *Εἴθε (or εἰ γάρ) μὴ παρῆμεν.*
- (b) Would that he had not done this! or, I wish he had not done this. *Εἴθε (or εἰ γάρ) μὴ τοῦτο ἐπράξε.*

In like manner we can say in English, “If only he would do it, or were doing it, or had done it!”

There are other ways also of expressing a Wish besides by these conditional constructions, viz.: For a future Wish the simple Optative, or ‘wishing’ Mood, may be used without  $\epsilon\bar{i}\theta\epsilon$  or  $\epsilon\bar{i}\gamma\acute{a}\rho$ , e.g.  $\mu\bar{h}\gamma\acute{e}v\bar{o}i\tau\bar{o}$ , “may it not happen!” For a Present or Past Wish the word  $\check{\omega}\phi\epsilon\lambda\bar{o}\nu$  (lit. “I ought,” being the Aorist of  $\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda\omega$ ) with the Infinitive is often used. This Infinitive is used in the Present or Aorist tense according as the Wish refers to the Present or Past respectively. Thus :

"Ωφελεσ πράττειν = Would that you were doing it! lit.  
You ought to be doing it.

Ωφελεσ πρᾶξαι = Would that you had done it! lit. You ought to have done it.

*Ωφελον* is sometimes preceded by *ώς*, lit. “how,” and still more frequently by *εἰθε* or *εἰ γάρ*. Thus “I wish he were not doing it” may be rendered in any of the three following ways :

Εἰθε (οὐ εἰ γὰρ) μὴ τοῦτο ἔπραττε.

"Ωφελε.  
'Ως ὥφελε.  
Εἰθε (οὐ εἰ γὰρ) ὥφελε } μὴ τοῦτο πράττειν.

N.B.—In all sentences expressing a Wish the Negative is *μή*, and never *οὐ*.

## EXERCISE XX.

#### *A.—FUTURE WISH.*

1. Εἰ θε μήποτε γνοίης ὃς εἰ.
2. Εἰ γὰρ γενοίμην, τέκνου, ἀντὶ σοῦ νεκρός.
3. Εἰ θε σὺ, τοιοῦτος ὁν, φίλος ἡμῶν γένοιο.
4. Εἰ γὰρ μηδεὶς τῶν Τρωων θάνατον φύγοι.
5. Εἰ γὰρ ἐμοὶ τοσαύτην δύναμιν οἱ θεοὶ δοῖεν, ὥστε ταῦτα διαπράξασθαι.

6. Εἴθε μὴ θάνοι ἐκεῖνος, ή μηκέτι ζώην ἐγώ.
7. Εἰ γὰρ δὴ, βασίλεια, τόδε πλεῖστον κακὸν εἴη.
8. Ἀποθάνοιμι μᾶλλον ή δοῦλος γενοίμην.
9. Κάκιστ' ἀπολοίμην, Ξανθίαν εἰ μὴ φιλῶ.
10. Ἐὰν ἔλθῃ, ὃ μὴ γένοιτο, τί ποτε πράξωμεν;

B.—WISHES IN PRESENT AND PAST TIME THAT CANNOT BE REALISED.

1. Εἴθε σε μήποτε εἶδον.
2. Εἴθ' εἶχες, ὡς τεκοῦσα, βελτίους φρένας.
3. Εἴθ' ηὔρομεν σ', "Αδμητε, μὴ λυπούμενον.
4. Εἰ γὰρ παρῆν ἐκεῖνος, μηδὲ ἀπεδήμησε.
5. Εἴθε σοι, ὡς Περικλεῖς, τότε συνεγενόμην, ὅτε δεινότατος σαυτοῦ ἦσθα.
6. Μὴ ποτ' ὥφελον λιπεῖν τὴν Σκύρον.
7. Ἐπαθον ἂ μή ποτ' ὥφελον παθεῖν.
8. Εἰ γὰρ ὥφελε ζῆν ὁ Σωκράτης.
9. Ἐκείνη ταῦτα πέπραχεν, ή μὴ ὥφελε γενέσθαι.
10. Εἴθ' ὥφελες τοιάδε τὴν γνώμην πατρὸς Θυνήσκοντος εἶναι· πᾶν γὰρ ἀν κατειργάσω.

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EXERCISE XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES EXPRESSIVE OF A WISH.

1. If only you had either done this, or were doing it, or would ever do it!
2. I wish you had not told me anything of the sort (transl, any such thing).
3. May you perish miserably (*κάκιστα*) if you have deceived your brother.
4. O that the summer had come!
5. Would to heaven you were an honest man!
6. I hope you will always act honourably.
7. If he should come, may he not find us unprepared.
8. I do not know and may I never know any more wicked man than Cyrus.

9. Would God that I had died for thee !
10. Would that the many did not manage the affairs of the state.
11. May I never speak again if what I tell you is false.
12. If this man, who I wish had perished, had not been general, we should have conquered.
13. How I wish this were not so !
14. I do not think this really happened—I wish it had.
15. If that is so, I wish I had not come.
16. I wish I did not know, and might never know, how hard a thing poverty is.
17. O that I had the wings of a dove ! Then would I fly away and be at rest.
18. Would that you had perished and that Cyrus were no longer in command of the army.
19. If only this had been so in-the-time-of our fathers.
20. I wish I had known ; for I should not then have gone away.

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### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON ALL THE FOREGOING RULES.

#### EXERCISE XXII.

1. I never used to send for the physician unless I had a headache.
2. He did not kill the soldier when I was present.
3. He would not have deceived you thus if you were not foolish.
4. Whenever you heard this you ought always to have told me.
5. If you had not given the money to the soldiers I should kill you.
6. Do not help the general if you see him ravaging our land.
7. You have done badly if you have ill-treated all who were not then present.

8. If I were to say this, all who were present would be astonished.
9. If ever a man is convicted of murder, he is put to death.
10. I should have heard what was said by you, if I had not been staying at Athens.
11. I wish he would not always tell me what I know already.
12. I wish he had not gone away; for if he were here, we should be overcoming the enemy.
13. Had I been you, I should have killed all who did not honour me.
14. Whatever you do, do it zealously.
15. If you were to go to Athens, you would see soldiers, wherever you turned.
16. I will order your friend to carry out the business, in whatever way seems good to him.
17. Whenever the enemy had conquered he was always vexed.
18. If he did this he acted very badly.
19. You are not likely to find a more beautiful dog than this.
20. If Socrates does not know, how could I find out?

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### EXERCISE XXIII.

1. If you have drunk half the wine, you will soon have a pain in the head.
2. If you wish to please me, why did you kill that man?
3. Kill this man, when you catch him; for if he should escape again we should be ruined.
4. If you taught this you would be teaching what you did not know.
5. If you were to come, there is no one who would not welcome you.
6. If you are telling the truth, I will never forgive you.

7. All whom I find in the temple shall be put to death.
8. I should not have known who he was, if you had not told me.
9. If any persons did not give money to the judge, they were always punished.
10. If Socrates taught the young men virtue, he was not really a bad citizen.
11. If I were you I should at once leave Athens.
12. When I have taken the city, I shall no longer fear the enemy.
13. I wish you had told me, when you saw him.
14. He was doing this for many months, when he was staying at Athens.
15. Say it now, when he is not listening.
16. All whom you see present are my friends.
17. Whoever did not pity you would be heartless.
18. If only he had not died and were with us now.
19. You will hardly persuade me to believe this.
20. Of all the things given by (*παρὰ*) the gods, health is perhaps the best.

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#### EXERCISE XXIV.

1. Who would not have admired Cyrus, when he was commanding the army?
2. All who were then present I would kill if I could.
3. If you don't believe me, do it in whatever way you please.
4. Would to heaven he had not done what he did do, and had done what he did not do!
5. How I wish that Cyrus were here, and would never again go away!
6. If the enemy were to come when we were unprepared, we should be ruined.
7. It would not be right to say where he is, unless he were to wish it.

8. Who would not have answered, if he had asked the question when he came ?
9. After failing to find him (see Ex. XV. sent. 8) I should have gone away if you had not come.
10. We should incur very great danger, if he were to take all the cities he could.
11. All who are not aiding me are my enemies.
12. All who do not aid me will perish.
13. If I had been Cyrus, I should have killed all who did not aid me.
14. I never see you, when I am in Athens.
15. All that I have is yours, but all that I acquire shall be my own.
16. Who could ever be wiser than Plato ?
17. I could never do such a thing, not even if you were to give me 10,000 talents.
18. Do not ask for this. You will never obtain it.
19. If he destroyed all who were not then present, he ought to have killed you also.
20. When I have done all this, do not ask me any more questions.

## VOCABULARIES



## VOCABULARY I.—GREEK-ENGLISH.

*I have omitted from the Vocabularies the Numerals, and most of the Pronouns, as these are to be found in any Greek Grammar.*

ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὁν, good.  
ἀγαπῶ (-άω), love; *also*, am contented with.  
ἀγνοῶ (-έω), do not know, am ignorant of.  
ἀγών, -ῶνος, δ, game, contest.  
ἄγω, I lead.  
ἀδικῶ (-έω), I harm, wrong, *c. acc.* of person; *also c. cognate acc.*  
ἀδικίαν ἀδικῶ, commit an injury.  
ἀεί, always.  
ἀθλον, τό, prize.  
ἀίρω (-έω), -ήσω, ἥρηκα, εῖλον, aor. pass. ἥρεθην, I take, capture; *in mid.* I take for myself, choose; *in pass.* I am taken, *or*, chosen.  
εἰσχροκερδής, -ές, covetous, sordid.  
ἀἰσχρός, ἀ, ὁν, base, *adv.* -ῶς; comp. αἰσχίων, sup. αἰσχιστος.  
εἰσχύνομαι, fut. -οῦμαι, aor. ἥσχύνθην, am ashamed.  
αἰτία, ἡ, blame.  
αἰτῶ (-έω), ask, ask for.  
ἀκούω, *fut. mid.*, hear.  
ἀλαζών, -όνος, δ, braggart, boaster.  
ἀλγῶ (-έω), have pain.  
ἀληθής, ἔς, true.  
ἀλίσκομαι, ἀλώσομαι, ἔαλωκα, ἔαλων (ορ. ἥλων); *aor. μιτ.* ἀλούς, *opt.* ἀλοίην, *lit.* I am caught, hence, I am found guilty, convicted; *c. gen. of the crime.*  
ἀλλά, but.  
ἕλλήλοις, -ας, -α, each other.  
ἕλλος, η, ο, other, another; δ ἕλλος, with a noun = the rest of; οἱ ἕλλοι, 'he rest.'

ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμαρτήσομαι, ἥμάρτηκα, ἥμαρτον, err, sin.  
ἀμελῶ (-έω), neglect, abandon.  
ἀνάγκη, necessity; ἀν. ἔστι, it is necessary, ἐξ ἀνάγκης, of necessity.  
ἀναιδής, ἔς, shameless.  
ἀναίσθητος, ον, without feeling, heartless.  
ἀνδραγαθία, bravery.  
ἀνδρεῖος, α, ον, brave.  
ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man (as distinct from woman or child; *Lat. vir*).  
ἀν-ίστημι, make to stand up; *in the passive*, and *intrans. tenses of active*, stand up.  
ἀν-οίγνυμι, fut. ἀνοίξω, aor. ἀνέψξα, imperf. ἀνέψγον, I open.  
ἀντί, *c. gen.*, in place of.  
ἀντι-λέγω, contradict, *c. dat.*  
ἀντ-ωφελῶ (-έω), return a benefit to.  
ἀξιος, α, ον, worthy, worth, *c. gen.*  
ἀπ-αγυρεύω, forbid.  
ἀπ-αἴρω, set sail, sail out.  
ἀπ-αἰτῶ (-έω), ask back.  
ἀπ-αλλάττω, I free from, *c. acc.* and *gen.*  
ἀπ-αντῶ (-άω), fut. *mid.*, I meet.  
ἀπατῶ (-άω), deceive.  
ἀπ-ειμι, I will go away (*see εῖμι*).  
ἀπ-ερύκω, keep off from, protect; *not in good Attic prose.*  
ἀπ-έρχομαι, -έλευσομαι, -ῆλθον, go away.  
ἀπιστῶ (-έω), disbelieve.  
ἀπληηστος, ον, insatiable.

ἀπο-δημῶ (-έω), am away from home, am abroad.  
 ἀπο-δίδωμι, give back, restore.  
 ἀπο-θνήσκω, -θανοῦμαι, -τέθνηκα, -έθανον, die; also, as pass. of ἀποκτείνω, am put to death.  
 ἀπο-κρίνομαι, I answer.  
 ἀπο-κτείνω, kill.  
 ἀπ-όλλημι, -ολῶ, -ολώλεκα, -ώλεσα, destroy, ruin; *in mid.* ἀπόλλυμαι, -ολοῦμαι, aor. -ωλόμην, perish.  
 ἀπο-λογοῦμαι (-έομαι), defend, make a defence.  
 ἀπο-λύομαι, defend oneself from a charge.  
 ἀπο-πέμπω, send away.  
 ἀπο-φεύγω, fly, run away.  
 ἀργύριον, silver, money.  
 ἀρέσκω, ἀρέσω, aor. ἡρεσα, please.  
 ἀρετή, virtue.  
 ἄριστος, superl. of ἀγαθός, best.  
 ἄρχω, I rule; *c. gen.* rule over.  
 ἀσπάζομαι, I welcome, greet.  
 ἄστυ, city.  
 αὖθις, again.  
 αὐξάνω, fut. αὐξήσω, make to grow, increase.  
 αὐτός, ἡ, ὁν, self; *but in the oblique cases and without a noun*, him, her, it, etc.  
 ἀφ-ίημι, let go, dismiss.  
 ἀφ-ικνοῦμαι (-έομαι), -ίξομαι, -ίγματι, -ικόμην, arrive.  
 ἄχθομαι, ἄχθεσομαι, aor. ἡχθόμην, am vexed, grieved, *c. dat.*

βασίλεια, queen.  
 βασιλεύς, king.  
 βασιλεύω, I become king, reign.  
 βέλτιστος, η, ον, best, superl. of ἀγαθός.  
 βελτίων, better.  
 βίος, life.  
 βουλεύομαι, consult together.  
 βούλομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, aor. ἐβούλην, I wish.

γάρ, for; *εἰ γάρ*, see Ex. XX.  
 γε, *inelitic particle*, at least, at any rate.

γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι or γέγονα, ἐγενόμην, become, happen, take place.  
 γιγνώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνων (aor. part. γνούσ, opt. γνοίην), know, recognize, learn.  
 γνώμη, mind, views, opinion.  
 γονεύς, -έως, parent.  
 γυμνικός, ἡ, ὁν, gymnastic, athletic.  
 γυνή, γυναικός, woman.

δάκνω, δήξομαι, ἔδακον, bite.  
 δεῖ, δεήσει, ἐδέησε, it is necessary, it is right, one ought.  
 δεῖδω, δείσω, δέδια, I fear.  
 δείκνυμι, δείξω, show.  
 δειλός, ἡ, ὁν, cowardly.  
 δεινός, ἡ, ὁν, clever.  
 δεῖπνον, dinner, supper.  
 δεσμωτήριον, prison.  
 δεσπότης, -ου, lord, master.  
 δεῦρο, hither.  
 διά, *c. acc.*, on account of; διά τι = wherefore.  
 δια-βαίνω, aor. -έβην, opt. -βαίην, cross.  
 δια-πράττομαι, effect, carry through.  
 δια-τελῶ, fut. -τελῶ, aor. -ετέλεσα, continue, live (*with or without βίον*).  
 δια-φέρω, differ from; also, excel; *c. gen.*  
 διδάσκω, teach (*c. double accus.*).  
 δίδωμι, δώσω, offer, give.  
 δίκαιος, α, ον, just.  
 δίκη, lit. *what is justly due, hence*:  
 (1) compensation, (2) penalty.  
 δίκ. διδόναι = pay penalty, be punished.  
 δοκῶ (-έω), (1) think, (2) seem; *impers.* δοκεῖ, it appears or seems good.  
 δορά, skin, hide.  
 δουλεία, slavery.  
 δοῦλος, slave.  
 δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, aor. ἐδυνήθην, am able, can.  
 δύναμις, -έως, ἡ, power, strength.  
 δυνατός, ἡ, ὁν, able, possible.

ἐαυτοῦ, ἦς, *reflexive pron.* himself, herself, &c.  
 ἐθέλω, fut. ἡσω, am willing.  
 ἐθίζω, -σω, I accustom; *perf. mid.* with pres. meaning, *εἰθίσμαι*, I am accustomed.  
 ἐθνος, τό, nation.  
 εἰκάζω, conjecture, guess.  
 εἰκότως, naturally, reasonably.  
 εἰμί (sum), I am; *τῷ ὄντι*, in reality, really,  
 εἰμι (ibo), pres. with fut. meaning, I shall go; past tense, ἦσα.  
 εἶπον, εἶπας, εἶπε, I said; used as past tense of λέγω.  
 εἰσ-βάλλω, invade.  
 εἰσ-εἰμι, I will go into, will enter.  
 εἰσ-έρχομαι, I enter.  
 εἶσομαι (see οἶδα).  
 ἐκαστος, η, ον, each.  
 ἐκάστοτε, on each occasion.  
 ἐκεῖ, there.  
 ἐκεῖνος, η, ον, that (*Lat. ille*).  
 ἐκών, -οῦσα, ὄν, willing. *ἐκών* εἰναι, willingly at least; a phrase used in negative sentences, and always preceding the negative.  
 ἐλαύνω, fut. ἐλῶ, aor. ἤλασσα, *lit.* drive, hence (1) ride, *sc.* ἵππον, (2) *of a general*, march, *sc.* στρατόν, (3) *intrans.*, charge.  
 ἐλέφας, αντος, elephant.  
 Ἐλλην. -ην, a Greek.  
 ἐμ-πίμπλημι, fut. -πλήσω, fill full of, *c. gen.*  
 ἐνδεής, -εσ, wanting, deficient, *c. gen.*  
 ἐν-ειμι, am in, *c. dat.*  
 ἐνιαυτός, δ, year.  
 ἐν-τυγχάνω, meet with, *c. dat.*  
 ἐξ-εστι, *impers.*, it is in the power of, it is permitted to, *c. dat.*  
 ἐξῆς, in order.  
 ἐπαινος, δ, praise.  
 ἐπ-αινῶ (-έω), fut. -έσθαι, I praise.  
 ἐπὶ, *prep.* on, also *c. gen.* in the time of, *c. dat.* in the power of, *c. accus.* against.  
 ἐπι-ζῶ (-άω), survive.  
 ἐπι-θυμῶ (-έω), I desire, *c. gen.*  
 ἐπι-λανθάνομαι, I forget, *c. gen.*  
 ἐπι-μελούμαι (-έο-), aor. *pass.*, study, practise.

ἐπίσταμαι, imperf. ἡπιστάμην, aor. ἡπιστάθην, know.  
 ἐπιτήδειος, α, ον, suitable, serviceable.  
 ἐπι-τιμῶ (-άω), rebuke, *c. dat.* of person.  
 ἐπι-χειρῶ (-έω), attempt, set about, *c. dat.*, also *c. infin.*  
 ἐρδω, do, perform, work at.  
 Ἐρετριεύς, an Eretrian.  
 ἐροίμην (see ἐρωτῶ).  
 ἐρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι (but εἶμι more common in Attic Prose), ἐλήλυθα, ἤλθον, come, go.  
 ἐρωτῶ (-άω), aor. ἡρόμην, ask, enquire; *c. cognate acc.*, e.g. ταῦτα ἐρωτ., ask these questions.  
 ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, aor. ἐφαγον, eat.  
 ἐτερος, α, ον, the other of two (*Lat. ulter*); οἱ ἐτεροι, the other party.  
 εὖ, well.  
 εὐδαιμων, *gen.* -ονος, happy, prosperous.  
 εὐθύς, *adv.*, at once.  
 εὑρίσκω, εὑρήσω, ηύρηκα, ηῦρον, find.  
 εὐτυχῶ (-έω), am happy, prosperous.  
 ἔχω, ἔξω, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχον, have; also with adverbs, *intrans.*, am in certain state, e.g. καλῶς ἔχει, it is well; *also*, am able.  
 ἔω (-άω), I live. N.B.—Contracts αε to η.  
 η, or; η—η, either—or.  
 ηγεμών, δ, leader, general.  
 ηγοῦμαι (-έομαι), think.  
 ηδη, already, now, at once.  
 ηδέως, adv. of ηδύς, glad; *comp.* ηδιον, *supr.* ηδιστα.  
 ηδη, ηστε, etc. (see οἶδα).  
 ηδομαι, ησθήσομαι, aor. ησθην, am pleased.  
 ηκιστα, *superl. adv.*, least.  
 ηκω, pres. with *perf.* meaning, have come.  
 ηλίθιος, α, ον, foolish.  
 ηλων (see ἀλίσκομαι).  
 ημισυς, half.  
 ηπτων, *comp.* of κακός, inferior.

θάπτω, *bury*.  
 θαυμάζω, *fut. -άσομαι*, *admire*, *wonder at*.  
 θέμις, *ἡ*, *what is lawful, right* (*Lat. ius*).  
 θήκη, *tomb*.  
 θυήσκω, *θαυοῦμαι*, *τέθνηκα*, *ἔθανον* (*usu. compounded with ἀπό*, *except in* *perfect and pluperf.*), *die*.  
 θυγατήρ, *daughter*.

ἰατρός, *δ*, *physician*.

ἴνα, *in order that*.

ἱππεύς, *a horse-soldier*.

ἱππικός, *όν*, *equestrian*; *τὸ ἱππικόν*, *equestrian art, cavalry exercise*.

ἰσχυρός, *ά*, *ον*, *strong, violent*.

καθ-ίστημι, *appoint, establish*; *in mid.*, *appoint for oneself*.

καιρός, *δ*, *opportunity, season*; *also what is suitable, fitting*.

κακία, *wickedness*.

κακῶς, *evilly, badly*.

κάλλος, *τό*, *beauty*.

καλός, *ἡ, ὁν*, *beautiful*.

καλῶ (-έω), *aor. pass. ἐκλήθην*, *call, invite*.

κατα-σκηνῶ (-όω), *pitch one's camp*.

κατα-ψηφίζω, *vote against, condemn*.

κατ-εργάζω, *complete, accomplish*.

κατηγορῶ (-έω), *lay to the charge of, c. acc. of charge, and gen. of person*.

κάω (not contracted), *καύσομαι*, *I burn*.

κέκτημαι (*see κτῶμαι*).

κελεύω, *I order*.

κεφαλή, *head*.

κινδυνεύω, *incur danger, often c. cognate acc., κίνδυνον κίν.*

κίνδυνος, *danger*.

κλέπτης, *ον*, *thief*.

κλέπτω, *steal*.

κληθείς (*see καλῶ*).

κολάζω, *fut. -άσομαι*, *chastise, punish*.

κόλαξ, *-ακος*, *flatterer*.

κρατεύς, *strong*; *compr. κρείττων = better, sup. κράτιστος = best*.

κρατῶ (-έω), *conquer, master, c. gen.*

κρίνω, *I judge*.

κριτής, *ον*, *a judge*.

κροκόδειλος, *crocodile*.

κτήμα, *τό*, *a possession*.

κτῶμαι (-άσομαι), *acquire, perf. κέκτημαι*, *I have acquired; hence as present, I possess; aor. pass. ἐκτήθην*.

κύων, *gen. κυνός*, *dog*.

λαμβάνω, *λήψομαι*, *εἰληφα, ἔλαβον*, *take, seize*.

λέγω, *fut. ἐρῶ*, *perf. εἴρηκα*, *aor. εἶπον*, *aor. pass. ἐρρήθην*, *say, tell*.

ληστής, *-ον*, *δ*, *robber*.

λόγος, *δ*, *word*.

λυπῶ (-έω), *cause pain to, annoy*; *in pass.*, *feel pain, grieve*.

μάθησις, *ἡ*, *learning*.

μαίνομαι, *μάνησομαι*, *aor. ἐμάνην*, *am mad*.

μακρός, *ά*, *όν*, *long*.

μάλιστα, *superl. of μάλα*, *very much, especially*.

μᾶλλον, *compr. of μάλα*, *more, rather*.

μανθάνω, *μαθήσομαι*, *aor. ἐμαθον*, *learn*.

μάχομαι, *fut. μαχοῦμαι*, *aor. ἐμαχεσάμην*, *fight*.

μέγας, *μεγάλη, μέγα*, *great, large*.

μέλει, *impr. personal, c. dat.*, *it is a care to*.

μελέτη, *practise*.

μελετῶ (-άω), *I practise*.

μέμφομαι, *I blame, c. dat. of person*.

μένω, *μενῶ*, *aor. ἐμεινα*, *remain*.

με-α-πέμπομαι, *send for*.

μετ-έχω, *share in, c. gen.*

μητέτι, *no longer*.

μητήρ, *mother*.

μιαρός, *ά, ον*, *abominable*.

μισθός, *δ*, *pay, reward*.

μισῶ (-έω), *I hate*.

μινᾶ, *μνᾶς*, *a mina = £4 1s. 3d.*

*μόνος*, *η*, *ον*, alone ; *μόνον*, adverbial, only.

*μῶρος*, *α*, *ον*, foolish.

*ναῦς*, *νεώς*, ship.

*νεκρός*, *δ*, corpse.

*νέμομαι*, graze, browse.

*νικῶ* (-άω), conquer, win.

*νομίζω*, think, deem.

*νόμος*, *δ*, law.

*νῦν*, now, at this moment (*Lat. nunc*).

*ξένος*, *δ*, stranger ; also friend.

*δ*, *ἥ*, *τό*, def. art., the ; also demonstrative with *μὲν* and *δέ*—*δ μὲν*—*δ δέ*, the one—the other ; *οἱ μὲν*—*οἱ δέ*, some—others.

*ὁδός*, *ἥ*, journey, way, road.

*οἶδα*, fut. *εἰσομαι*, past tense, *ηδη*, inf. *εἰδέναι*, partic. *εἰδώς*, know.

*οἰκία*, *ἥ*, house.

*οἶμαι*, imperf. *ῷμην*, think.

*οἶνος*, *δ*, wine.

*οκνῶ* (-έω), hesitate, be afraid.

*ὅμοιος*, *α*, *ον*, like, similar ; often c. dat.

*ὅξεως* (adv. of *ὅξνς*), sharply, closely.

*ὅπλον*, *τό*, usually in plur., *τὰ ὅπλα*, arms, weapons.

*ὅποθεν*, (1) dep. interrog., from where, whence ; (2) indef., from wheresoever.

*ὅποι*, (1) dep. interrog., whither ; (2) whithersoever.

*ὅποιος*, (1) dep. interr., of what sort ; (2) indef., of whatever kind.

*ὅπόσος*, dep. interrog., how much, in plur. how many ; (2) indef., however much, &c.

*ὅπότερος*, *α*, *ον*, whichever (of two) ; in plur. whichever side.

*ὅπου*, (1) dep. interrog., where ; (2) indef., wherever.

*ὅπως*, (1) how ; (2) in whatever way.

*ὅργιζομαι*, am angry, c. dat.

*ὅρθως*, rightly ; ὅ. *ἔχει*, it is right.

*ὅρνις*, -ιθος, bird.

*δρῶ* (-άω), *ὄψομαι*, aor. *ἔλθον*, imperf. *ἔώρων*, see

*ὅσος*, *η*, *ον*, as great as, as much as ; in plur. as many as.

*ὅστις*, *ἥτις*, *ὅτι*, (1) dep. inter., who ; (2) indef., whoever.

*ὅτου*, *ὅτῳ*, Attic gen. and dat. of *ὅστις*.

*οὐδέ*, not even, nor yet.

*οὐδείς*, *οὐδεμία*, *οὐδέν*, no one, nothing ; adverbial *οὐδέν*, in no way.

*οὐδεπώποτε*, never yet ; but also, in past time, simply never.

*οὐκέτι*, no longer.

*οὖν*, therefore, then.

*οὔτε*, nor ; *οὔτε—οὔτε*, neither—nor.

*οὗτος*, *αὕτη*, *τοῦτο*, this, this one.

*οὕτω* and *οὕτως*, in this way, thus.

*ὄψον*, meat.

*παῖς*, δ and ᾥ, child, boy or girl.

*πάλαι*, long ago ; *οἱ πάλαι*, the men of old.

*πανταχόθεν*, from all sides, from every source.

*πανταχοῦ*, everywhere.

*πάνυ*, quite.

*παρά*, c. gen. from ; c. acc. to, also contrary to.

*παρα-βαίνω*, -*βήσομαι*, -*βέβηκα*, -*έβην*, go contrary to, transgress.

*παρα-γίγνομαι*, am with, am present.

*πάρειμι*, am present.

*πᾶς*, *πᾶσα*, *πᾶν*, all.

*πάσχω*, *πέλσομαι*, *πέπονθα*, *ἔπαθον*, suffer.

*πατρίς*, ᾥ, country.

*παύω*, I make to cease ; *παύομαι*, I cease, cease from, c. gen. or participle.

*πείθω*, persuade ; in mid. c. dat., obey.

*πεινῶ* (-άω), am hungry, fast.

*πειρῶμαι* (-άομαι), try.

*πένης*, -ητος, a poor man ; or as adj. poor.

*πενία*, poverty.

περί, round ; *c. gen.*, about, concerning.

περίβλεπτος, looked up to, conspicuous.

Πέρσης, οὐ, a Persian.

πίμπρημι, πρήσω, burn.

πίνω, πίομαι, πέπωκα, ἔπιον, drink.

πιστεύω, believe, trust, *c. dat.* of person.

πλεῖν, πλεῖστος, πλείων (*see πολύς*).

πλέω, πλεύσομαι, ἔπλευσα, sail.

πλούσιος, rich.

ποιμήν, -ένος, shepherd.

ποιῶ (-έω), do, aet ; ἐν, κακῶς ποιῶ, do harm, or, good to.

πολέμιος, α, ον, hostile ; οἱ πολ., the enemy.

πόλις, -εως, city, state.

πολλάκις, often.

πολύς, much ; in *plur.* many ; *comp.* πλείων, *superl.* πλεῖστος.

πονηρός, ἀ, δν, evil, wicked.

πορεύομαι, journey, march.

πόσος, η, ον, how much ; in *plur.*, how many.

πότε, (1) *interrog.* when ? (2) *enclitic*, ever, at any time ; *also with interrog. words*, e.g. τίς ποτε, who pray, who in the world.

πούς, ποδός, δ, foot.

πρᾶγμα, τό, aet, affair ; *also in plur.*, trouble.

πράττω, *perf.* πέπραχα, I act, do, transact ; *also intrans.* with *perf.* πέπραγα, fare.

πραῦνω, render mild, tame.

πρόβατον, sheep.

πρόσειμι (ibid), approach (*pres.* with *fut.* meaning).

πρότερον, sooner, before.

προ-φυλάττω, watch over, guard.

πυνθάνομαι, πενθομαι, aor. ἔπυνθόμην, make enquiry ; *also*, learn by enquiry, ascertain.

πῶς, how.

ῥαδίως, easily.

ῥηθείς (*see λέγω*).

ταφής, -ές, clear, manifest ; *adv.* ταφᾶς.

σημαίνω, aor. ἔσήμηνα, indicate.

σκέπτομαι, consider.

σκοπῶ (-έω), or *in mid.*, σκοποῦμαι, consider, examine.

σοφός, ἡ, ον, wise.

σπουδαῖος, α, ον, good, excellent.

στόμα, τό, mouth ; ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν = to say off-hand.

στρατεύω, go on an expedition, serve.

στρατηγός, general.

στρατηγῶ (-έω), am general.

στρατιώτης, οὐ, soldier.

στρατόπεδον, camp ; *also*, army.

συμβουλεύω, take counsel.

συγγίγνομαι, associate with.

σύν, *c. dat.*, with.

σύν-ειμι (ibid), go with.

συνουσία, convivial meeting.

συν-τίθεμαι, league together.

σφαλερός, ἀ, δν, dangerous.

σχολῆ (adv. from σχολή, leisure), slowly ; *s.* πράττω, I am slow to do.

σῶμα, τό, body, person.

σωφρονῶ (-έω), am in my right mind, act temperately.

τάλαντον, a talent = nearly £245.

ταχύς, εῖα, ν, swift, quick ; *comp.* θάττων, *superl.* τάχιστος.

τάξις, -εως, rank.

τέκνον, child.

τεκών, τεκοῦσα, aor. part. of τίκτω, used as a noun, parent.

τελῶ (-έω), -έσω, contr. -ῶ, pay.

τέμνω, τεμῶ, τέμνητα, ἔτεμον, ravage (*lit.* cut).

τέχνη, art.

τίθημι, place, set up ; τίθεσθαι νόμους, to enact laws, of a legislator in a free state, while τιθέναι νόμους is used of a despot.

τιμῶ (-άω), I honour ; in *middle*, I value.

τίς, (1) *interrog.* who, τί, why, (2) τίς, *enclitic*, *indif.* any one.

τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο, such, such as (before) described.

τόπος, δ, place, region.

τοσοῦτος, of such a size, so great ; in *plur.* so many.

**τότε**, at that time, then.

**τρέπω**, I turn, *hence*, rout.

**τυγχάνω**, **τεύξομαι**, **τετύχηκα**, **ἔτυχον**, chancee, light upon ; *c. gen.* obtain ; *c. participle*, e.g. **τυγχάττων**, chancee to be doing.

**τυφλός**, -ή, -δν, blind.

**τύχη**, fortune, chance.

**ὕδωρ**, -άτος, **τό**, water.

**νιός**, **νιοῦ** or **νιέος**, son.

**ὑπ-ακούω**, listen to.

**ὑπέρ**, *prep.* over : *c. gen.* in behalf of, concerning ; *c. acc.* beyond.

**ὑπ-ηρετῶ** (-έω), do service to, *c. dat.*

**ὑπ-ισχνοῦμαι** (-εο), aor. -εσχόμην, I promise.

**ὑπό**, *prep.* under ; *c. gen.* to express agent, under the influence of, by.

**ὑπο-μένω**, endure, submit to.

**ὑστεραῖος**, α, *ον*, happening on the next day ; **τῇ** **ὑστεραίᾳ** (se. ήμέρᾳ), on the next day, on the morrow.

**φάγοι** (*see* **ἐσθίω**).

**φαίνομαι**, aor. **ἔφανην**, appear, seem, *c. inf.* ; *c. partic.*, e.g. **φαίνομαι** ὡν, I manifestly am.

**φαῦλος**, η, *ον*, bad, worthless.

**φείδομαι**, spare, *c. gen.*

**φέρω**, **οἴσω**, **ἐνήνοχα**, **ῆνεγκον**, bear, carry, endure.

**φεύγω**, **φείξομαι**, **πέφευγα**, **ἔφυγον**, fly, escape ; also, *c. gen.* of the charge or crime, e.g. **φεύγω φόνου**, am tried for.

**φημί**, **φήσω**, aor. **ἔφην**, irreg. verb, say, declare, *c. acc.* and *infinitive*.

**φίλος**, η, *ον*, friendly, pleasing ;

usu. *as a subst.*, δ **φίλος**, friend.

**φιλόσοφος**, δ. philosopher.

**φιλοσοφῶ** (-έω), practise or study philosophy, philosophise.

**φοβοῦμαι** (-έομαι), **φοβήσομαι**, aor. **ἔφοβήθην**, fear.

**φόνος**, δ, slaughter, murder.

**φρήν**, **φρενός**, η, mind, heart, disposition ; *usu. in plural*.

**φύλαξ**, -άκος, δ, guard, watchman.

**φυλάττω**, guard ; *in mid.*, be on one's guard against, avoid.

**φῶς**, **φωτός**, **τό**, light.

**χαίρω**, **χαιρήσω**, aor. **ἔχαρην**, rejoice, take pleasure in, *c. dat.*

**χαλεπάίνω**, am angry, *c. dat.*

**χαλεπός**, hard.

**χείρων**, *comp.* of **κακός**, inferior, weaker.

**χρῆματα**, τά, *plur.* of **χρῆμα**, thing, money.

**χρῶμαι** (-άομαι), use, employ, treat, *c. dat.*

**χώρα**, η, land, country.

**ψαύω** (chiefly poetical), touch, *c. gen.*

**ψεύδομαι**, aor. **ἔψευσάμην**, *pass.* **ἔψεύσθην**, say falsely, lie.

**ψεύστης**, -ον, δ, a liar.

**φόν**, egg.

**ώς**, (1) *c. acc.* of person, to, (2) *adverb*, in phrase **ώς** **ώφελον** how.

**ώστε**, so as.

**ώφελῶ** (-έω), I help, aid.

## VOCABULARY II.—ENGLISH-GREEK.

*The asterisk refers the Student to the Greek-English Vocabulary for further details about a word.*

Able, am-able, *δύναμαι* \*.  
absent, am, *ἄπ-ειμι*.  
abuse, *κακῶς λέγω* \*.  
accustomed, am, -*μαι*, *εἰθισμαι*, *see* *ἐθίζω* \*.  
acquire, *κτῶμαι* \*.  
act (verb), *ποιῶ*.  
addition, in-addition-to, *ἐπί*, c. dat.  
affairs, *πράγματα*.  
afraid, am-afraid, *φοβοῦμαι* \*.  
after, *conjur.*, *ἐπειδή*, *ἐπειδάν*.  
again, *αὖθις*.  
against, *ἐπί*, *πρός*.  
aid (verb), *see* help.  
alive, am-alive, *ζῶ*.  
all, *πᾶς*, *πᾶσα*, *πᾶν*.  
already, *ἥδη*.  
also, *καί*.  
always, *ἀεί*.  
amazed, am-amazed, *see* wonder.  
ancient, the ancients, *οἱ πάλαι*, *see* *πάλαι*.  
angry, am-angry, *δργίζομαι*. c. dat.  
answer (verb), *ἀπο-κρίνομαι*.  
any, any one, anything, *τις*, *τι*.  
anywhere, *πού*.  
approach, *προσ-έρχομαι*, *see* *έρχομαι* \*.  
Arcadians, *Ἄρκαδες*.  
army, *στρατός*, *δ*, *στράτευμα*, *τό*.  
arrive, *ἀφικοῦμαι* \*.  
art, *τέχνη*.  
as, *ὡς* : as (quickly) as possible, *ὡς τάχιστα* ; as wise as possible, *ὡς σοφώτατος*.

ask, enquire, *ἐρωτᾶ* \*, often with cognate acc. e.g. *πόλλα' ἐρωτᾶν*, to ask many questions.  
ask for, *αἰτῶ*, c. acc. of thing and of person, *αἰτεῖσθαι*, c. acc. of thing, and *παρὰ* c. gen. of person.  
ask-back, *ἀπ-αἰτῶ*.  
assist, *ῳφελέω*.  
astonished, am, *see* wonder.  
Athens, *αἱ Ἀθῆναι*.  
attempt (verb), *ἐπιχειρέω*, c. dat. of thing ; *πειράμαι*, c. infin.  
  
Bad, *κακός*, *πονηρός*.  
barbarian, *βάρβαρος*.  
barefaced, *ἀναιδῆς*, gen. *οὐς*.  
base, *αἰσχρός* \*.  
be, *εἰμί* : for aorist use *ἐγενόμην*.  
bear, *φέρω* \*.  
beautiful, *καλός*, *ἥ*, *όν*.  
beauty, *κάλλος*, *τό*.  
become, *γίγνομαι* \*.  
benefactor, *εὐεργέτης*, *ον*, or *δ* *εἰποιῶν*, or *πεποιηκώς*.  
believe, *πιστεύω*, c. dat.  
best, *ἀριστός* : do one's best, *ποιεῖν τὸ ἐφ' ἔαυτῷ*.  
better, *ἀμείνων*, adv. *ἀμεινον*.  
bird, *ὄρνις*, *-ιθος*, *ἥ*.  
black, *μέλας*, *μέλαινα*, *μέλαν*.  
blame, *μέμφομαι*, c. dat. of person.  
boast, *κομπάζω* (rare in At. Prose).  
booty, *λεία*.  
both—and, *καὶ—καὶ*, or *τε—καὶ*.  
boy, *παῖς*, *παιδός*.

brave (adj.), *ἀνδρεῖος*.  
 brave (verb), brave a danger, *κινδυνεύω κίνδυνον*.  
 bread, *ἄρτος*, or in plur. *ἄρτοι* (lit. loaves).  
 brother, *ἀδελφός*.  
 burn, *κάω* \*, *πίμπρημι* \*.  
 but, *ἀλλά*; often expressed by *μὲν — δέ*.  
 buy, *ἀγοράζω*, *-σω*.  
 by, *of the instrument*, expressed by the simple dative; *of the living agent*, *ὑπὸ* c. gen.  
 Call, *καλῶ* (-έω).  
 can, *δύναμαι* \*.  
 catch, *καταλαμβάνω*, see *λαμβάνω*.  
 capture, *αἴρω* \*.  
 carry-out (accomplish), *διαπράττω*.  
 cavalry, *ἵππεῖς*.  
 charge (of soldiers &c.), *ἐλαύνω* \*,  
 childhood, from childhood, *ἐκ παιδός*.  
 citizen, *πολίτης*, *ον*.  
 city, *πόλις*, *ἡ*.  
 clear, *σαφής*, *-έσ*.  
 command an army, *στρατηγέω*.  
 come, *ἔρχομαι* \*, *εἰμι* \*.  
 come-here, *πάρειμι* (sum).  
 conquer, *νικάω*, *περιγίγνομαι* c. gen.  
 content, am content with, *ἀγαπάω*,  
     e. dat. or a neuter accus.  
 convicted, am convicted of, *ἀλίσκομαι*, e. gen. \*.  
 Corinth, *Κόρινθος*, *ἡ*.  
 corrupt (verb), *δια-φθείρω*, pf. *-έφθαρκα*, aor. pass. *-εφθάρην*.  
 coward, cowardly, *δειλός*, *ἡ*, *όν*.  
 cowardice, *δειλία*.  
 country, *πόλις* (nation, state): *πατρός* (fatherland); *χώρα* (land, territory).

Danger, *κίνδυνος*.  
 death, *θάνατος*.  
 deceive, *ἀπατῶ*, *ἐξαπατῶ* (-άω).  
 decide, *κρίνω*.  
 desire (verb), *ἐπιθυμέω*, e. gen.  
 desire (noun), *ἐπιθυμία*.  
 delighted, am, *ηδομαι* \*.  
 destroy, *δια-φθείρω*, see corrupt.

die, *θνήσκω*, *θανοῦμαι*, *τέθνηκα*, *ἔθανον*, (but the prepos. *ἀπό* is usually added in prose, though not with the perfect).  
 disbelieve, *ἀπιστέω*, c. dat.  
 disciple, *μαθητής*, *οῦ*.  
 discourse (verb), *διαλέγομαι*.  
 discover, *εὑρίσκω* \*.  
 disgraceful, *αἰσχρός* \*, adv. *αἰσχρῶς*.  
 disobey, *ἀπειθέω*, c. dat.  
 do, *πράττω*, *πνιῶ*. Intrans: do well, do badly, *πράττω* with adverb.  
 doctor, *ἰατρός*.  
 dog, *κύων*, *κυνός*.  
 dove, *περιστερά*.  
 drink, *πίνω* \*.  
 Easily, *ῥᾳδίως*, *ῥᾳδον*, *ῥᾳστα*.  
 effect (verb), *διαπράττομαι*.  
 either—or, *ἢ — οὐ*.  
 elephant, *ἐλέφας*, *-αντος*.  
 else, *ἄλλος*.  
 endure, *φέρω* \*.  
 enemy, the, *οἱ πολέμιοι*.  
 enquire, enquire of, *ἐρωτάω*, *πυνθάνομαι*.  
 enter, *εἰσ-έρχομαι*.  
 escape, *φεύγω*, *ἀποφεύγω*.  
 esteem (noun), *ἔπαινος*.  
 ever, *ποτε*.  
 expedient, *χρήσιμος*.  
 Fall, *πίπτω*, *πεσοῦμαι*, *πέπτωκα*, *ἔπεσον*.  
 false, *ψευδῆς*.  
 fare (verb), *πράττω* (intrans. perfect, *πέπραγα*).  
 farthing, *use ὁβολός* (δ), = about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  d.  
 fast, *ταχύς*, *-εῖα*, *ύ* \*.  
 fear (verb), *φοβοῦμαι* \*.  
 fight (verb), *μάχομαι*.  
 fight (noun), *μάχη*.  
 find, find-out, *εὑρίσκω*, *ἐξευρίσκω*.  
 firm, *βέβαιος*.  
 first, adv., *πρῶτον*.  
 fly, flee (= run away, escape), *φεύγω*.  
 fly-away (of a bird), *ἀποπέτομαι*.  
 foolish, *μῶρος*.

for, (1) conj. *γάρ* ; (2) prep. = instead of, *ἀντί*, c. gen. forefather, *πρόγονος*. friend, *φίλος*. forget, *ἐπι-λανθάνομαι*, c. gen. forgive, *συγγιγνώσκω*, c. dat. of person.

General (nom.), *στρατηγός*. give, *δίδωμι*. gladly, *ἡδέως*. go, *εἰμι* \*, *βαίνω*, *βήσομαι*, *βέβηκα*, *ἔβην*. go-away, *ἀπ-έρχομαι*, fut. *ἀπειμι*, perf. -*ελήλυθα*, aor. -*ῆλθον*. go-out-of, *ἐξ-έρχομαι*. go-up, *ἀνα-βαίνω*. god, *θεός*. good, *ἀγαθός* ; do-good-to, *εὖ ποιεῖν* c. acc. goods, *κτήματα*, *τά*. govern, *ἄρχω*, c. gen. grant, *δίδωμι*. great, *μέγας* \*. Greek, *Ἐλλην*, *-ηνος*. guard, *φύλαξ*, *-ακος*. guilty, am-found-guilty, see convicted.

Half, *ἡμίσυς*, used substantively with the article, but agreeing in gender and number with the noun following in the genit. case, e.g. *ἡ ήμίσεια τῆς χώρας*. happen, = occur, *γίγνομαι* \* ; = chance, *τυγχάνω* \*. happy, *εὐδαίμων*, *-ονος*. hard (= difficult), *χαλεπός* ; hardly, *χαλεπώς*. have, *ἔχω* \*. headache, have a, *ἀλγέω τὴν κεφαλήν*. health, *ὑγίεια*. hear, *ἀκούω*, (fut. mid.). heartless, *ἀνασθητός*. help (verb), *ῳφελέω*. here, = hither, *δεῦρο*. hesitate, *δικρέω*. honest, *χρηστός*. honourable, what is honourable, *τὰ καλά*. honour (verb), *τιμάω*.

honour (noun), *τιμή*. horse, *ἵππος*. hour, *ὥρα*. house, *οἰκία*. how, (1) interrog. *πῶς*, *ὅπως* if dependent ; (2) exclamatory, *ώς*. hurry, not-in-a-hurry, *σχολῆ* \*.

Ignorant, am ignorant about, *ἀγνόεω*. ill-treat, *κακῶς ποιεῖν*. impossible, *ἀδύνατος*, *οὐ*. incur (danger), *κινδυνεύω*. Indian, *Ἰνδός*. inhabitants, *οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες*. injustice, *ἀδικία*. Judge (verb), *κρίνω*. judge (noun), *κριτής*, *οὖ*. just, *δίκαιος*.

Kill, *ἀποκτείνω*. king, *βασιλεύς*. know, *οἶδα*, \* *γιγνώσκω*. Lacedaemon, *ἡ Λακεδαιμών*. labour (noun), *πόνος*. land, *γῆ*, *χώρα*. large, *μέγας*. law, *νόμος*. lead, lead a life, *διατελέω*, with *βιόν*, or an adverb. learn, *μανθάνω* \*. leave (= go from), *ἐξ-έρχομαι*. let loose, *λύω*. liar, *ψεύστης*. lie (verb), tell a lie, *ψεύδομαι*. listen, *ὑπ-ακούω*, c. dat. live, *ζάω*. long, *μακρός*. long-ago, *πάλαι*. likely, am-not-likely to do, expressed by Fut. vague construction, see Ex. V. longer, no-longer, *οὐκέτι*. lot, present lot, *τὰ παρόντα*. love (verb), *φιλέω*.

Make, = appoint, *καθ-ίσταμαι* (Mid.). man, *ἄνθρωπος* (= homo), *ἀνήρ* (= vir) ; often expressed by *τις* any one.

manage, *πράττω*.  
 many, *πόλλοι*—how-many, *πόσοι* :  
 depend., *δπόσοι*—so many, *τοσούτοι*—as-many-as, *ὅσοι*.  
 march, *πορεύομαι*, *εἰμι* (of soldiers);  
*έλαύνω* (of a general, lit. *drive, lead*).  
 marry, of a man, *άγομαι γυναῖκα*.  
 meet-with, *ἐν-τυγχάνω*, c. dat.  
 money, *χρήματα*. *τά*.  
 month, *μήν*, *μηνός*.  
 more, *πλείων*, see *πόλυς*.  
 morrow, to-morrow, *τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ*.  
 much, *πολύς*, \* ; how-much, *πόσον*,  
 however-much, *δπόσον*.  
 murder, *φόνος*.  
 music, *ἡ μουσική*.

Naturally, *εἰκότως*.  
 nation, *ἔθνος*, *τό*.  
 necessary, is necessary, *δεῖ*, *ἀνάγκη*.  
 neighbouring, *πέλας* (adverb).  
 never, *οὐδέποτε*—in past time  
*οὐδεπάποτε*.  
 nevertheless, *δμως*.  
 nobody, *οὐδείς*.  
 none (plural), *οὐδένες*.  
 nor, *οὐδέ*, *οὔτε*.  
 not even, *οὐδέ*.  
 now, *ἥδη* (=jam) : *νῦν* (=nunc).  
 Obey, am-obedient-to, *πείθομαι*,  
 e. dat.  
 obtain, *τυγχάνω*, c. gen. \*.  
 often, *πολλάκις*.  
 of-old, *πάλαι*.  
 once, at-once, *ἥδη*.  
 only, *adverb*, *μόνον*.  
 order (verb), *κελεύω*.  
 order (noun), in good order, *εὐτάκτως*.  
 ought, one ought, *δεῖ*, *χρή*.  
 overcome, *περιγίγνομαι* c. gen.  
 owe, *δφείλω*, fut. *ἥσω*, aor. *ἀφελον*.  
 own, one's own, expressed by gen.  
*ἴαυτοῦ*, *ἐμαυτοῦ*, etc.

Pain, have a pain, *ἀλγῶ*.  
 painful, *λυπηρός*.  
 parent, *γονεύς*.  
 pass, a life, *διατελέω*.  
 peace, *εἰρήνη*.

Peloponnes, *ἡ Πελοπόννησος*.  
 people, =nation etc., *δῆμος*.  
 perceive, *αἰσθάνομαι*, *αἰσθήσομαι*,  
 aor. *ἥσθημην*.  
 perform-a-service, *ὑπηρετέω* ; *ὑπηρετός* σοι, do this service for you.  
 perhaps, *ἴσως*.  
 perish, *ἀπόλλυμαι*, see *ἀπόλλυμι*.  
 permit, *έάω*.  
 Persian, *Πέρσης*, *ον*.  
 persuade, *πείθω*, *πείσω*.  
 philosopher, *φιλόσοφος*.  
 physician, *ἰατρός*.  
 pity (verb), *οἰκτείρω*.  
 please, *ἀρέσκω*, c. dat. *Impers.* it  
 pleases me, =it seems good to  
 me, *δοκεῖ μοι* ; am pleased, *ἥδομαι*,  
 e. dat.

Plato, *Πλάτων*.  
 plunder (verb), *δι-αρπάζω*.  
 poor, *πένης*, *-ητος*.  
 possess, *κέκτημαι*, see *κτῶμαι*.  
 possible, as—as possible, expressed  
 by ὡς with superlative, e.g. ὡς  
*τάχιστα*, as quickly as possible.  
 poverty, *πενία*.  
 power, in-the-power-of, *ἐπί* c. dat.  
 practise, *μελετάω*.  
 praise (verb), *ἐπαινέω*, fut. *-έσομαι*.  
 present, am-present, *πάρειμι*.  
 property, *κτήματα*, or use neut.  
 plur. of article c. gen. or possess.  
 pron, e.g. *τὰ τῶν Σκυθῶν*, *τὰ ἡμά*.  
 prosecutor, *ὁ διώκων*.  
 prosperous, am, *εὐτυχέω*, *εῦ πράττω*.  
 punish, *κολάζω*, fut. *-άσομαι*.  
 put-to-death, am, *ἀποθνήσκω* \*.

Question, see ask.  
 quickly, *ταχύ*, c. p. *θᾶσσον*, superl.  
*τάχιστα*.

Rank, *τάξις*, *-εως*.  
 racial, *πατούργος*, or use adjective  
*κάκιστος*.  
 ravage, *τέμνω* \*.  
 rather, *μᾶλλον*, *ἥδιον*.  
 really, *τῷ ὅντι*.  
 receive, *δέχομαι*, pf. *δέδεγμα*.  
 rejoice, *χαίρω* \*, *ἥδομαι* \*.  
 relax, *ἀν-ίημι*, part *ἀν-ιεῖς*.  
 remain, *μένω*, *παρα-μένω*.

remedy, *άκος*, *τό*.  
 report, *ἀπ-αγγέλλω*.  
 rest, at-rest, *ἡσυχος*.  
 revile, *κακῶς λέγω* \*.  
 reward (noun), *μισθός*.  
 rich, *πλούσιος*; am-rich, *πλουτέω*.  
 right, it-is-right, *χρή*, *δρθῶς ἔχει*.  
 ride, *ἐλαύνω* \*.  
 rout (verb), *τρέπω*.  
 ruin (verb), *ἀπ-όλλυμι* \*.  
 rule, rule-over, *ἄρχω*, c. gen.  
 run-away, *ἀπο-τρέχω*, fut. -*θρέξομαι*  
     or -*δραμοῦμαι*, aor. -*έδραμον*.

Same, the, δ *αὐτός*.  
 say, *φημί*, *λέγω*, \*.  
 Scythian, *Σκύθης*, *οὐ*.  
 sea, *θάλασσα*.  
 see, *δρῶ*, \*.  
 seem-good, *δοκεῖ*.  
 self-restraint, *σωφροσύνη*.  
 self, with a noun, or alone if *in nomin. case*, *αὐτός*; alone in oblique cases, *ἐμαυτόν*, *έαυτόν*, *σεαυτόν*, etc.  
 send, *πέμπω*; send-for, *μεταπέμπομαι*.  
 service, do a, *ὑπηρετέω*.  
 servant, *ὑπηρέτης*, -*οὐ*.  
 shameless, *ἀναιδῆς*.  
 ship, *ναῦς*, *ἡ*, *νεώς*, irreg. noun.  
 show, *δηλώω*.  
 signal, *σημεῖον*.  
 silver, *ἄργυρος*.  
 sing, *ἀδω*, *ἀσομαῖ*, aor. *ἥσα*.  
 sky, *οὐρανός*.  
 slave, *δοῦλος*.  
 so, *οὕτως*; it is so, *οὕτως ἔχει*.  
 soldier, *στρατιώτης*, -*οὐ*.  
 some—others, some—some, *οἱ μὲν —οἱ δέ*.  
 somebody, *τις*.  
 so-much, *τοσοῦτος*.  
 spare, *φείδομαι*, c. gen.  
 speak, *λέγω*, *φημί* \*; speak ill, well of, *κακῶς*, *εὖ λέγω*, c. acc.  
 stag, *ἐλαφος*.  
 stay, *δια-τρίβω*.  
 still, conj., *δῆμως*.  
 state (*country*), *πόλις*, -*εως*.  
 stranger, *ξένος*.

stand, *ἵστημι* in the middle voice, and intrans. tenses of active; see Grammar.  
 steal, *κλέπτω*.  
 strike, *τύπτω*; for fut. use *πατάξω*, aor. *ἐπάταξα*.  
 such, *τοιοῦτος*.  
 suffer, *πάσχω* \* := permit, *ἔάω*.  
 summer, *θέρος*, *τό*.  
 surprised, am surprised at, *θαυμάζω*, fut. mid. -*άσομαι*.  
 surrender (trans.), *παρα-δίδωμι*.  
 sword, *ξίφος*, *τό*.

Take, *αἴρω*, \*.  
 talent, *τάλαντον*.  
 teach, *διδάσκω*, c. acc. of person and of subject taught.  
 tell, *λέγω*, \*.  
 tell-a-lie, *ψεύδομαι*, *ψεύσομαι*.  
 temple, *νέως*, gen. *νεώ*, δ.  
 than, *ἢ*; often expressed by the genitive of comparison, e.g. *ἀμείνων σοῦ* = better than you.  
 that, (1) demon. pron. *ἐκεῖνος*; (2) conj. after *λέγω* &c. *δτι*.  
 Thebes, *αἱ Θῆβαι*.  
 theft, *κλοπή*.  
 then, *τότε*; then only, *τότε δή*.  
 there, *ἐκεῖ*.  
 think, *νομίζω*, *οἶμαι*.  
 thirsty, am, *διψάω* (contracts αε into η).  
 this, *οὗτος*, *αὕτη*, *τοῦτο*.  
 time, *ὥρα*. *χρήματος*: at the same time, *ὅμα*; at the same time as, *κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον*, c. dat. : by this time, *ἥδη*; in the time of, *ἐπί* c. gen.  
 thus, *οὕτω*, *οὕτως* before a vowel.  
 to, (1) prep. *πρός*, *εἰς* (into), (2) conj. = in order that, *ἵνα*.  
 to-morrow, see tomorrow.  
 toothache, have the, *ἀλγῶ τοὺς ὀδόντας*.  
 transgress, *παρα-βαίνω*.  
 tried, am tried for, *φεύγω*, c. gen. of crime.  
 trouble, *πόνος*, *φροντίς* (=care).  
 true, *ἀληθής*, -*έσ*.  
 truth, *ἀληθεία*, *τὸ ἀληθές*, the truth

(in a particular case) ; tell-the-truth, *ἀληθεύω*.  
 turn, *τρέπω*, *intrans.* = turn ourself ; *τρέπομαι* ; turn-out, *γίγνομαι* \*.  
 tyrant, *τύραννος*.

Understand, *συν-ίημι*.  
 unjustly, *ἀδίκως*.  
 unless, *ἐὰν μή*, *εἰ μή*.  
 unprepared, *ἀπαράσκευος*, *ον*.  
 useless, *ἄχρηστος*, *ἀνωφελής*.

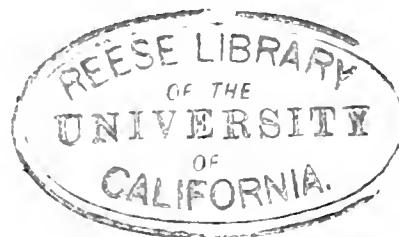
Vexed, am, *ἄχθομαι* \*.  
 victory, *νίκη*.  
 virtue, *ἀρετή*.

War, *πόλεμος*.  
 wage, a war, *πολεμέω πόλεμον*.  
 water, *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδατος*.  
 way = road, *όδός*, *ἡ* ; in what way, *όπως*.  
 welcome, *ἀσπάζομαι*.  
 when, (1) interrog. *πότε*, (2) relative *ὅτε*, *ὅταν*, *ἐπειδή*, *ἐπειδάν*.  
 where, (1) interrog. *ποῦ*, depend. *ὅπου*, (2) relative *οὗ*.  
 wherever, *ὅπου*, *οὗ* *ἄν*.  
 whichever (of two), *ὅποτερος*.

whithersoever, *ὅποι*.  
 who, what, (1) interrog. *τίς*, dep. *ὅστις*, (2) rel. *ὅς*.  
 whoever, *ὅς ἄν*, *ὅστις*.  
 why, *τί*, *διὰ τί*.  
 wickedness, *κακία*.  
 willing, am, *ἐθέλω*, *-ήσω*.  
 win (a victory), *νικάω*.  
 wine, *οἶνος*.  
 wing, *πτερόν*, *τό*.  
 wise, *σοφός*.  
 wish, *βούλομαι* \*.  
 with, *σύν*, c. dat. ; am with, *πάρειμι*.  
 wolf, *λύκος*.  
 woman, *γυνή*, gen. *γυναικός*.  
 wonder, wonder-at, *θαυμάζω*, *-άστομαι*.  
 word, *λόγος*, *ρῆμα*.  
 worthy, *ἄξιος*.

Year, *ἔτος*, *τό*.  
 yesterday, *χθές*.  
 young-man, *νεανίας*, *-ον*.  
 your, *σός*, (sing.), *ὑμέτερος* (plur.).

Zeal, *προθυμία*.  
 zealously, *προθύμως*.



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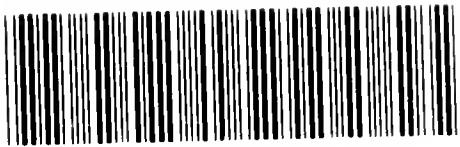
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